FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEMA FOREIGN TRADE SESSION HELD IN SOFIA

AU2814262 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 28 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)--The Standing Foreign Trade Commission with the Council for Mutual Economic Aid, opened its 51st session here today. Besides delegations representing all the CMEA member-countries and one representing the CMEA Secretariat, delegations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and of the Korean People's Democratic Republic are attending the session as observers.

The session was opened by Mr Nikolay Patolichev, chairman of the commission and foreign trade minister of the Soviet Union. He said he was glad that the Sofia session of the commission coincided with the centenary of the Bulgarian liberation from the Ottoman yoke and on behalf of the participants in the session he extended best wishes on the centenary. Greetings were (?delivered) also by Mr Andre Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and standing representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the CMEA. He said that the convening of the session in Sofia was a sign of rocognition of Bulgaria's active participation in the promotion of the socialist economic integration. Bulgaria ranks top among all the states of the socialist community in with-CMEA trade per capita. Mr Lukanov said that the great advance achieved in Bulgaria's socioeconomic development was mainly due to the close links of cooperation she maintained with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

The deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Government, Mr Andrey Lukanov wished the 51st session of the Standing Foreign Trade Commission, fruitful work and expressed conviction that the results of its work would help further the goals of socialist economic integration.

The session will review the commission's last year work and will outline measures to promote a fresh expansion and further improvement in the structure of foreign trade between the CMEA member-countries.

At today's session of the standing commission, the leaders of the delegations taking the floor. First was the statement made by Mr Vyacheslav Moiseyenko, chief of the foreign trade department in the CMEA Secretariat, followed by Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade, by Teno Tordai, Hungary's deputy minister of foreign trade, etc. They all emphasized in their statements that 1977 was an important stage in the development and enrichment of the economic relations between the CMEA member-countries, and in the deepening of the processes of socialist economic integration. All this contributed to the carrying out of the decisions made by the fraternal parties' congresses and helped the efforts at raising the efficiency of the national economies in the process of building up the developed socialist society, helped the consolidation of the economic might of the whole socialist community.

Tomorrow the 51st session of the CMEA Foreign Trade Standing Commission will continue its work.

BRIEFS

CEMA TELECOMMUNICATION COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Budapest, March 22 (MTI)--The section meeting of the wire communication sub-committee of the CMEA Radio-Electronic Standing Committee has concluded work in Kecskemet. At the five-day deliberations, delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, the Soviet Union and Hungary coordinated the future international tasks in production specialization of wire communication instruments. The representatives of the member-countries signed an agreement on Wednesday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD]

CARTER MAKES LATIN AMERICA TRIP AS 'ENVOY OF U.S. CAPITAL'

LD291048Y Tirana ATA in English 0954 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, March 29, (ATA)--The chieftain of U.S. imperialism Carter began his tour of Latin America and the U.S. propaganda hastened to weave the usual demagogic veil, especially by emphasising the socailed "new policy" of Washington towards the subcontinent. But reality and everyday fact have exposed this demagogy, showing that Carter's "new policy" is nothing else but a new cover for the old imperialist policy of the USA, that U.S. imperialism has not become milder and less aggressive, that its nature has not changed. Carter went to Latin America at a time when the anti-U.S. feelings of the peoples of the subcontinent have reached the climax and when it is becoming more and more difficult for the USA to preserve its domination in that zone with the old forms and methods. On the other hand, Carter's trip expresses the sharpening of the rivalry between the two superpowers for hegemony in Latin America, for plundering the Latin American riches and peoples. The U.S. imperialists do not want to lose this profitable "estate", where 70 per cent of the investments of U.S. capital abroad have been concentrated. The U.S. monopolies control 3/5 of the extracting industry of the subcontinent and during 1968-1976, they have tripled the plunder of copper and iron ore, bauxides, etc. The U.S. investments in the countries of Latin America have increased 5 times after the World War 2 and, for each dollar invested they have drawn five dollars profit.

Carter is a servant of the monopoly bourgeoisie of the USA and he goes to Latin America precisely as an envoy of U.S. capital in order to defend and consolidate its interests. To achieve this aim, he uses both the stick and carrot, both the demagogic statements on "equal partnership" and the savage dictate and pressure. It is not fortuitous that Venezuela is included in Carter' tour. Washington is for some time now making attempts to divide the oil producing countries so as to force them [to] give up their struggle in defence of their riches from the imperialist plunder.

The chieftain of the White House and the U.S. propaganda make a great fuss on "observation of the sovereignty" of the Latin American countries, on defending "democracy" and "freedom of person" but this does not hinder U.S. imperialism to bring to power and support with all manners of means the most reactionary dictatorial regimes, to intervene with arms just as in Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, etc., or to organise fascist coup d'etats just as in Brazil, Uruguay, Chile etc. Precisely to reaffirm the support of U.S. imperialism for these fascist regimes, Carter will pay a visit to Brazil, the reactionary regime of which is considered in Washington also as a gendarme which defends the U.S. interests in the subcontinent and oppresses the liberation struggle of the Latin American peoples. It is precisely this consistent neocolonialist policy of U.S. imperialism which doesn't let the peoples to be taken in by the beautiful words of Carter and which arouses even more their anti-U.S. feelings. They in the White House do not forget the "welcome" with stones and garbage of Carter's wife in Ecuador. The Latin American peoples are more and more convinced of the necessity of the intensification of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its tools, the local reactionary regimes. At the same time, they are intensifying their struggle against Soviet social imperialism in order not to allow it to take the place of its rival.

HOXHA DISCUSSES QUARREL WITH USSR IN SARANDE DISTRICT SPEECH

LD281052Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, March 28 (ATA)--In continuation of his visits to the district of Sarande, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha visited the sector of Ksamil of the agricultural enterprise of Vrine.

A meeting was organized there. After speaking of the problems of the development of fruit-growing and the great transformations made in that area, Comrade Enver Hoxha dwelt on some questions of the foreign proletarian principled policy of our party and state and of their Marxist-Leninist relations with and attitudes towards the other countries.

The first secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA said that we, Albanians, have worked and have fought, will fight and work by shedding our sweat and honestly. [as received] We have been and are right. We tell the truth openly, whether you like it or not, whoever you are. It is this that has made Albania strong, it is this that has raised aloft the name of the Albanian [nation] and of the Party of Labour of Albania. These are the lofty virtues of our people. Capitalism and revisionism trample these virtues under foot. But there are not only capitalists and revisionists in the world. They are the minority. There are millions and hundreds of millions of honest people, fighters for the truth, in the world. We, the Albanians, have friends there, fighters for freedom. We love them and they love us. They are enough for us and we together with them are strong, whereas the capitalists are weak. Nobody likes the trickster, nobody likes the deceiver, nobody likes the robber, nobody likes the oppressor.

It seems to me that about 19 years are being completed, Comrade Enver Hoxha continued, that we have come to these places with the arch Soviet renegade, Nikita Khrushchev. He came here to see neither the orange trees, nor fruit trees, nor the olive, which is a tree symbolizing peace, but to see the lake of Butrint. While talking, he said:

"What are these excavations here in Butrint for, those are dead things".

"But they are necessary, said I, because these are a part of the great culture of mankind."

"What culture are you talking about? Another thing is needed here," said he. What do you say, Khrushchev asked the Soviet minister of defence, the marshal of the Soviet Union, Rodion Malinovsky. "What if we build up here a centre of submarines".

"Oh, said the marshal, Ochen Khorosho." (very well).

But the hosts thought otherwise and they did not allow that the foreigners take the decision. The hosts did not allow that our ports become centres for their warships against our neighbours and friendly peoples.

As you know, after one year, the affairs got from bad to worse. But what was the reason of their getting worse? They got worse because they were revisionists and imperialists. [words indistinct] long ago. Stalin, stressed Comrade Enver Hoxha, had known them even before and had explicitly told them: You will sell the Soviet Union to imperialism. And it resulted what Stalin had said. We got to know Khrushchev and company since the time they linked themselves with the Yugoslav revisionists.

Our people, pointed out Comrade Enver Hoxha, is a patient people. There are some "reptiles" today in Europe which call themselves communist parties, which claim that others have long ago uncovered the Khrushchevites as traitors to Marxism-Leninism. No, no. This is nonsense. The Party of Labour of Albania was the first who got to know and exposed the Khrushchevite renegades.

The Soviet revisionists aimed at enslaving Albania and the Albanian people. But, they did not succeed. Then, they commenced the political blackmail and economic pressure, but the Party of Labour of Albania maintained its prudence and replied with determination. Neither the hypocritical smiles could deceive the Party of Labour, nor the threats and blackmail could intimidate it. Our party said to Mikoyan and Khrushchev:

We have ideological and political disagreements with you. If you continue in this way, on this road and through these anti-Marxist methods, then we will fight against you. However, they were such arrogant people and such megalomaniacs with the feelings of the big state, so that they thought of us:

"What are these nasty flies which pretend they can prick us?"

The Party of Labour of Albania told them: "Look here, don't mix up the economic and state questions with the ideological and political questions, because if you mix them up, the worse for you."

"Oh, Mikoyan opened his eyes saying: The worse for us?"

"Yes, yes, the worse for you," we retorted.

"But, you, he said, will die of hunger."

"No, we will not die of hunger," we replied.

"You will sell yourselves to the imperialists for 30 aspra", Khrushchev said.

"Neither Albania nor the Albanians have ever sold themselves to the imperialists, but it is you who will sell yourselves." We said to them: "The Party of Labour of Albania has its own right, it has its own opinion, regardless that you think otherwise."

The Soviet revisionist renegades continued on this road of treachery and thought that we, Albanians, would yield. We not only did not yield, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed, but we were determined to defend not only ourselves but also those parties and those states which would be under the attacks and blows of the Khrushchevite revisionists. And the Party of Labour of Albania did this with determination and courage taking into consideration no sacrifices at all. And it found itself under the fire of all the modern revisionists, with the Soviet revisionists at the head. And, from this struggle, the Party of Labour of Albania and [words indistinct].

In continuation of our talks in Moscow, where I was with Comrades Mehmet Shehu, Nysni Kapo and Ramiz Alia, they threatened us that we would bear the responsibility for the breaking of relations with the Soviet Union if we were to speak against them at the meeting of the 81 parties, but we told them that nobody could deprive us of our right to freely express our views and that it is you who are breaking the relations and, for this, you bear the full responsibility. We also told them that they had to observe the contracts and agreements signed by the two sides "otherwise you will be covered with shame."

"Will we be covered with shame?" asked Mikoyan.

"You will, for certain, be covered with shame," we told them.

"You cannot cheat us saying that 'we do not break off the contracts protocols and agreements.' You may not break off the contracts, protocols and agreements, but you may not respect and fulfil them".

And in fact, they acted in this way and went so far as to break off the diplomatic relations.

Now, you already know that what happened to the revisionist Soviet Union.. It is on its feet, but it has been discredited. It is no longer a Marxist-Leninist state, but a revisionist, capitalist, social-imperialist state. And now all the world knows this. The Party of Labour of Albania made its contribution to the exposure of this plague. Therefore, no one can play and trifle with the Albanian people and the Party of Labour of Albania.

The Albanian people are a just people, a people who do not like to cause harm to anybody, except to the enemies of mankind and Marxism-Leninism. The Albanian people and their Party of Labour want to live in friendship with all those who fight for freedom and independence, for democracy and socialism, in an honest and sincere friendship. We will live in steel-like fraternity and friendship with the Marxist-Leninists. The Albanian state desires to have normal, friendly, cultural and trade relations also with other states which are not socialist states, but which do not nurture hostile aims towards the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The speculations on our correct Marxist-Leninist stand in the political, economic and other issues are groundless. We cannot close our mouth concerning the political and ideological questions. Others can think in [words indistinct] our party stands firmly on its Marxist-Leninist ideology. Whether this stand of ours is or is not to the liking of someone, this does not worry us. Our course is correct. Who ever thinks that Albania, as a small country, can be easily trampled under foot, makes a grave mistake. This would be a fatal error for him.

In this turbulent, but revolutionary world, Comrade Enver Hoxha said in conclusion, our party is a steel-like fortress. The peoples of the world, the proletariat, the Marxist-Leninists, wherever they are, approve and support the correct, heroic honest and courageous line and stand of the Party of Labour of Albania.

Therefore, brothers and sisters, with great confidence in our force, with great confidence in the correct Marxist-Leninist road on which our party leads us, let us march forward, let us work, create and shed our sweat. Let us make sacrifices and be on guard and ready, always on guard and ready. The victories we have scored and socialism which we are building and which is forging ahead in our country must be defended. If you rest, you rust. But we, Albanians never rest. The fools rest, we keep our eyes wide open, the sword in our hand. We maintain the finger on the trigger, we hold the pick up in the hand, and have filled the country with factories, hydropower stations, with tractors and will continue to build more in the future. We will produce more and better. This is the glorious line of our Party of Labour which has been built on the basis of the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

Long live the party.

Long live our people.

Glory to Marxism-Leninism.

GREEK COMMERCE MINISTER LEADS DELEGATION FOR TRADE TALKS

28 Mar Arrival Reported

LD282110Y Tirana ATA in English 1850 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, March 28 ATA--A government trade delegation of the Republic of Greece, headed by the minister of trade Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos arrived in Albania today to sign the protocol on goods exchanges with our country for 1978.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the minister of foreign trade Nedin Hoxha, the vice-minister of foreign trade Myzafer Ahmati, the director of the Fourth Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Xhustin Papajorgji, etc.

Present were also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Evstathios Mitsopoulos and other embassy officials.

Today afternoon, the Greek Government trade delegation, headed by the minister of trade, Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos, was received by the minister of foreign trade, Nedin Hoxha. Attending the reception were Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Myzafer Ahmati, the director of the Fourth Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Xhustin Papajorgji, etc.

During the reception opinions were exchanged on the development of trade relations between the two countries.

Nedin Hoxha Hosts Dinner

AU282205Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 28 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, tonight gave a dinner at the Hotel Dajti in honor of the government trade delegation of the Republic of Greece. Attending the dinner were Luan Babameto, minister of communications; Ksenofon Nushi, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Myzafer Ahmati, deputy minister of foreign trade; and others. Also attending was Evstathios Mitsopoulos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to our country.

During the dinner Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos, minister of commerce of the Republic of Greece, exchanged speeches.

TIRANA-ATHENS AIRLINE SERVICE INAUGURATED

AU282143Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Mar 78 AU

[Text] The Athens-Tirana, Tirana-Athens air link was inaugurated today. On this occasion a delegation of Greece's Olympic Airline, led by Nikolaos (Karamankides), chairman of the [words indistinct], arrived at Rinas Airport. Meeting the Greek delegation were Pandeli Caci, director in the Ministry of Communications; Gaqo Cani, director of the Alb/Trans-port enterprise, and others.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES ARMY PARTY CONFERENCE

AU282118Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Mar 78 AU

[Summary] The 13th all-army party conference was held at the "Georgi Kirkov" Hall in Sofia in a creative and businesslike atmosphere.

"With exceptional cordiality, stormy and prolonged applause and chants in honor of the party--of our leader--the participants in the conference welcomed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman."

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, Army Gen Ivan Mikhaylov; Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member; Col Gen Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of Internal Affairs; Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military Department; Boycho Shteryanov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; deputy ministers, representatives of border guards, the building troops and the Ministry of Transportation troops, generals and officers of the army also attended. Among those present was also Col Gen Khachik Ambarayan, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army.

Col Gen Kiril Kosev, chief of the People's Army Political Administration delivered an introductory speech prior to the accountability report.

The accountability report and the statements by delegates discussed the work of commanders, political organs, and party organizations in connection with perfecting the socialist organization of the soldiers' labor and improving the combat readiness and fighting capability of the Bulgarian People's Army. It was assessed that the commanders, political organs and party organizations are developing active and purposeful activity for the class-party, patriotic and internationalist education of soldiers. A profound analysis was given of the work to enhance the BCP's leading role through further consolidating and developing basic party organizations as leading party nuclei and as basic models of the workers' collectives. "In his statement Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, stressed the exceptional importance of the further perfection of commanding and organizational work in all areas, the importance of planned leadership and socialist organization of the soldiers' labor."

"On behalf of the Politburo, the BCP Secretariat and Central Committee, Comrade Todor Zhivkov cordially greeted those participating in the conference and wished them new successes in enhancing the combat readiness and fighting capacity of our People's Army. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also dealt with certain topical questions of the domestic and international situation."

The speech by Comrade Todor Zhivkov was accompanied with stormy and prolonged applause and was listened to with great attention. "The conference selected a party committee attached to the Main Political Administration of the People's Army."

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR VIETNAM 28 MAR

AU281226Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 28 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, departed today for fraternal Vietnam on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of Nguyen Duy Trinh, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

At Sofia airport Mlademov was seen off by deputy ministers, Le Kuang Hiep, Vietnam's ambassador to Bulgaria, Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, and [name indistinct] charge d'affaires of the Indian Embassy.

Stops in Moscow, Meets Officials

AU2822102 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 28 Mar 78 AU

[Text] On his way to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, where he will pay an official, friendly visit, Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, stopped briefly in Moscow.

At Sheremetyevo Airport he met Yakov Malik and Nikolay Rodionov, USSR deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and other officials.

In the evening Petur Mladenov continued his flight to Vietnam.

KIRIL ZAREV DEPARTS FOR CEMA PLANNING SESSION IN MOSCOW

AU2810402 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 28 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, departed today for Moscow. He will participate in the session of the CEMA committee on cooperation in planning.

At Sofia airport he was seen off by, among others, (Nikolay Patoyev), adviser at the USSR Embassy in Sofia.

BCP CONGRATULATES LUXEMBOURG COMMUNIST LEADER

AU2822022 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 28 Mar 78 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent a telegram of congratulations to Dominique Urbani, honorary president of the Luxembourg Communist Party on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

"In you we congratulate an ardent revolutionary who has devoted his life to his people and to the communist party of Luxembourg," the telegram states.

"We congratulate you as an indefatigable fighter for the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism," the telegram further states.

UN REPRESENTATIVE YANKOV VIEWS ECONOMIC AID TO VIETNAM

AU2420092 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 24 Mar 78 AU

[Text] United Nations, March 24 (BTA correspondent)--Expressing complete agreement with the findings and recommendations made in the report submitted by the special mission on international aid for the reconstruction of Vietnam, Bulgaria's permanent representative to the United Nations, Mr Alexandur Yankov, emphasized the extensive fraternal help given by Bulgarian to the Vietnamese people both during the cruel days of the war and after winning the victory against the foreign invaders.

He indicated also the need for broadest international aid both through the United Nations and by the individual states so as to help the Vietnamese people as soon as possible to restore their economy and make up the wounds of the prolonged devastating war.

"The Bulgarian delegation is of the opinion, however", he stressed, "that the main responsibility falls on those who instigated and conducted the aggressive war in Vietnam. Any attempt of theirs to remove from themselves the blame and to the fulfillment of their obligations cannot be either legally or morally justified."

COMMUNIQUE ON HUNGARIAN MINISTER PUJA'S VISIT PUBLISHED

AU2814O2Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Mar 78 pp 1, 6 AU

[Apparent text of joint Bulgarian-Hungarian communique on Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja's visit to Bulgaria 19-21 March 1978]

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official, friendly visit to Bulgaria 19 through 21 March 1978. During his visit, Frigyes Puja was received by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman.

The two ministers of foreign affairs briefed each other on the building of developed socialist countries, reviewed the results of the comprehensive cooperation and the possibilities for further developing the ties between the two countries and exchanged views on topical international issues. They established with pleasure that the traditional cooperation and fraternal ties between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic are successfully developing in all spheres of life based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in the spirit of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty signed between the two countries.

The ministers emphasized that the friendly, international ties between the BCP and the MSZMP and the meetings between Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, were of major importance for the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

In conformity with the decisions of the meetings between the chairmen of the Councils of Ministers as well as in result of the fulfillment of the long-term economic agreement and of the activity of the joint Bulgarian-Hungarian commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, the economic ties between the two countries are successfully developing. Further successes in specialization and industrial production sharing as well as in the field of exchange of trade were achieved. The cultural and scientific cooperation between the two peoples is being expanded and enriched in form and content.

The comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic serves the interests of the two peoples and strengthens the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and also the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The two foreign ministers emphasized the particularly important role of the Warsaw Pact in safeguarding favorable conditions for peace and peaceful creative work of the peoples, and of the CEMA as well in further deepening and expanding the comprehensive economic cooperation among the countries of the socialist community.

They emphasized that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic will continue to spare no efforts to consolidate the process of detente in the international situation and peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. The two sides resolutely declared themselves against the imperialist and reactionary strivings that are threatening the peace and security of the people.

The two foreign ministers emphasized that the discontinuation of the arms race and introduction of concrete effective measures in the sphere of disarmament are of primary importance for strengthening peace and international security.

They emphasized the need for spreading the process of detente also in the military sphere. In this connection, they insist upon the convocation of a world disarmament conference to which the UN General Assembly special session could definitely contribute.

The two sides expressed support for the Soviet initiatives on banning the elaboration and production of new types of weapon systems for mass annihilation; on discontinuing the production of nuclear weapons--atomic, hydrogen and neutron bombs; and on declaring a moratorium on nuclear tests for peaceful purposes along the banning--for a fixed period of time--of all nuclear tests.

The two ministers of foreign affairs stated that the signing of an agreement by the countries which signed the Helsinki final act, which would oblige them not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other, would be an effective contribution to the efforts directed toward averting the threat of a nuclear war.

The two sides established that the Belgrade meeting has contributed to further developing the process of detente regardless of the difficulties that have emerged in the meantime and the attempts to change its initial purpose. The exchange of views among the representatives of 35 countries enriched with useful experience the process connected with the accomplishment of the Helsinki final act. The two foreign ministers expressed the firm willpower and the readiness of their countries to continue their efforts in the future for strengthening European security and cooperation on a bilateral all-European basis, in accordance with the accomplishment of the Helsinki final act.

The two sides expressed concern over the Middle East situation. They emphasized that the unilateral initiatives were harming the interests of the affected Arab peoples, undermining the convocation of the Geneva conference and hindering a comprehensive solution of the problems involved in this area. A lasting solution can only be achieved if the Israeli forces withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, if the Arab people of Palestine are given the opportunity to achieve their legitimate rights, including the right to establish their own state, and by guaranteeing a secure existence for all countries in this area.

The two sides resolutely condemned the Israeli aggressive action directed toward the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Lebanon and insist on the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanese territory.

The two ministers of foreign affairs stressed the fraternal solidarity of their countries with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and expressed the view that the problems which have emerged in the Vietnamese-Kampuchean conflict must be resolved along the path of negotiations.

The two ministers of foreign affairs pointed out the dangers that are threatening peace on the African continent regardless of the social progress registered there. [paragraph continues]

They resolutely condemned the regimes that are following a policy of apartheid and racial discrimination in the southern part of Africa. The two sides expressed support for the struggle of the Ethiopian people for restoring the territorial integrity of the country and for protecting their progressive achievements. They are of the opinion that the emerged problems must be resolved in the spirit of the UN statute and of the OAU Charter.

The talks between the two ministers of foreign affairs were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of complete unanimity of views on all issues discussed. Frigyes Puja invited foreign minister Petur Mladenov to pay an official friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic. This invitation was accepted with gratitude.

NARODNA ARMIYA SCORES CHINA'S 'THREE WORLDS' STRATEGY

AU2/1922Y Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 22 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[Ivan Ivanov article: "The Theory of the 'Three Worlds' in Peking's Strategy"]

[Text] "China is reorganizing its foreign policy more and more in the spirit of pragmatism. It leans ever more to the right." This is now the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU assesses the foreign policy course of the Chinese leadership after Mao. Striving to find a theoretical basis for this policy, Peking is now intensely propagating the Maoist "three worlds" theory. Launched by Teng Hsiao-ping at the April 1974 UN General Assembly session, the anti-Marxist "three worlds" theory centered the attention of the 11th CCP Congress to a large degree. The PEOPLE'S DAILY dedicated an editorial on 1 November 1977 to the "three worlds" theory entitled: "Mao's Three Worlds Theory Is a Great Contribution to the Development of Marxism-Leninism." The peak of this theory's career was its incorporation in March 1977 in the Chinese Constitution as the basis of China's foreign policy. One can definitely say that this is the greatest "theoretical" contribution of the Chinese leadership during the last several years.

According to this theory the states are divided into "three worlds" regardless of their social systems: the first world is composed of the USSR and the United States; the second--the developed capitalist countries of Western Europe, Canada and Japan; and the third--the developing countries, in which China includes herself.

The first scheme envisaged a struggle of all states against the "first world". The already mentioned PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial, however, introduced a correction to the general theoretical concept of the contemporary world, as seen by the Chinese leaders. It is a new thesis maintaining that the United States is an "expansion object" of the USSR. Thus the editorial attributes to American imperialism a quality which until now was the domain of the "Third World" and some of the "second world" countries. This "theoretical" manipulation allowed the inclusion of the United States into the "broadest united front for struggling against the main enemies," under China's aegis. The meaning of the "correction" in the Maoist theory of the "three worlds" means one thing: it aims at creating a special theoretical basis for an alliance of China and American imperialism on an anti-Soviet platform.

This correction gave certain U.S. circles the opportunity to talk about a new policy towards China and about building relations with China on the basis of the two countries' long time parallel interests on both a regional and global level. In one of his messages to the Pentagon President Carter defined China as a "world power" with which international relations are to be discussed. This was a decisive step of the Carter administration towards renewing the policy toward China. [paragraph continues]

It reflects U.S. strivings to undertake a transition from a political game to a joint activity and coordinated actions aimed at overcoming the influence of the real socialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The question of establishing diplomatic relations with China is obviously subjugated to this aim. Despite the fact that last year's trip by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to China did not establish such relations, the two countries confirmed their mutual striving for further coming together.

The active propaganda of the "three worlds" concept by Peking once again shows China's intention to continue the struggle against the unity of the socialist countries. Sorting the various socialist countries in the separate cells of its anti-Marxist scheme, Peking presents one of them as a "super-state," others as "the oppressors and exploiters of the Third World," and yet others among the developing countries. The essence of this manipulation of the Chinese leadership is in its provocative attempt to disunite the socialist countries by opposing them to each other and then to subjugate them to its influence, using the well-known principle of the oppressors: "divide and rule".

The Peking leaders are also striving to base their coming closer to the developed capitalist countries--in other words--the "second world" on an anti-Soviet and anti-Marxist basis. Despite their admission that these countries are "oppressing, exploiting and controlling the 'Third World' countries," the official thesis voiced at the 11th CCP Congress called them "intermediate forces," which "can be attracted." "We can unite with them," Hua Kuo-feng said.

Of course, China's interest toward the developed capitalist countries of Europe is older than that. The sharp change of China's policy toward the Common Market countries during the last 10-15 years is well known. In 1963, for instance, the Chinese press noted that the Common Market was a manifestation of the "agony convulsions of capitalism and the disintegration of imperialism". Later on, conducting their policy in Europe in accordance with the global great China approach on the international scene, the Chinese leaders made a reevaluation of their approach toward the Common Market, turning 180 degrees. They saw the development and expansion of the Common Market as the first step toward an independent Europe and toward turning it into some "third power," opposing the "super-powers."

As subsequently became known, the aim of Peking was to set the West European states against the USSR and the other European socialist countries. In the name of this goal, China made periodic appeals for strengthening NATO and accelerating the political integration of Western Europe. A logical result of this policy was the trade agreement between China and the Common Market, signed on 3 February in Brussels. "At the moment, China feels a strategic inferiority toward Europe," the French newspaper LE MONDE said on that occasion. Actually, the will of the Chinese leadership to modernize the Chinese economy and provide for modern equipment and technology aims first of all at the military area. Thus one of the main events of Chinese-British relations was the recent declaration of Wang Chen, deputy chairman of the State Council, on China's intention to receive the vertical take off "Harrier" fighters from Great Britain. There were also announcements in the press concerning the volume of the deal. It was mentioned that it might encompass 48 to 300 airplanes, the value of each being 2.5 to 5 million pounds. The "Harrier" deal was one of the main aspects of the visit of Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade, to Great Britain last year.

In Sian, China is preparing the commissioning of the "Spai" plant for airplane engines in accordance with a contract with the British Rolls Royce company. China is also negotiating for parts for guiding air traffic, for helicopter engines and for patrol speed boats.

During the second half of September last year there was a visit to France by the largest military delegation to ever leave China, led by General Yan Cheng-u, deputy chairman of the general staff of the National Liberation Army of China. According to the French press the delegation familiarized itself with the French Milan, (Hot), and (Crotal) anti-tank missiles, with the Mirage, F-1, Jaguar, (Transal) military airplanes, and the Alfa-Jet, equipped with the "Zenit" search and control system, and lastly demonstrated a special interest toward surface to surface missiles. Peking itself greeted many generals of the Bundeswehr, among them the former Hitlerist General Kilmansegg, as well as Manfred Woerner, chairman of the Bundestag Defense Committee and representative of the Christian Democratic Party, with his well known position on detente. The "honor guests" were admitted to military installations which, in principle, were closed to foreigners.

According to information from the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, the FRG, France, Great Britain and Italy are fiercely fighting for the Chinese military market, whose needs include, among other things, 9,000 modern tanks at a price of $1.5 million each. The list of China's needs also includes 300,000 military vehicles, 8,000 artillery pieces, 500,000 anti-tank missiles, almost 2,000 airplanes, and tens of thousands of naval surface to surface missiles.

The facts clearly indicate the growing role and significance of the "second world" for the aims of the present Chinese policy. Peking is subsequently striving to win over to its side the state leaders of Western Europe. When this is impossible, representatives of the most conservative political forces on the continent, such as Franz Josef Strauss and Margaret Thatcher, become the basic partners of the Chinese leadership. Today they are the main Chinese "lobby" in the West European industrial-military complex. The opinions of China and the European "ultra-rightists" coincide on many issues, such as the U.S. military presence in Europe and the "threat" of the USSR and socialist countries toward Western Europe.

Chinese propaganda assigns an important role to the "Third World," which according to China is "the main power in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism." Under the mask of anti-hegemonism the Chinese leadership is trying to push the developing countries towards confrontation with the socialist community countries led by the USSR, and thus divert these ["Third World"] countries from the struggle against apartheid, racism, imperialism and the final liquidation of all remnants of colonialism. By including itself among the "Third World" countries, Peking demonstrates its ambitions for a leading role among these countries. Generous in their declarations, the Chinese leaders are demonstrating solidarity with the reactionary and anti-imperialist regimes and hostility toward the Third World's progressive forces. The sad role of Peking in Angola is well known, as well as its support for Zaire and its close relations with Pinochet's junta. The racist South African regime also enjoys China's moral support. Things have progressed so far that Vorster justifies his policy with Mao's quotations.... It is obvious that the "three worlds" theory is nothing but a pseudo-ideological basis of Peking's attempts to build an anti-socialist front, aimed against peace, something which actually characterizes the entire Chinese foreign policy.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO COMMENTS ON PRC'S ANTI-SOVIET POLICY

LD2815562 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, March 28, TASS--Peking's foreign policy course remains a negative factor in present-day international relations, says the newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO in an article titled "Peking's Platform: Anti-Detente and Anti-Sovietism."

The foreign policy strategy and diplomatic tactics of the Maoist leadership are directed as before against the basic positive trends of the times and are permeated with the venomous ideas of hegemonism, militarism and hostility toward the forces of peace and progress. The past week offered fresh proof of the fact that the Peking leaders stick to their platform of anti-Sovietism and hatred of the relaxation of tensions. Teng Hsiao-ping, deputy premier of the State Council of the PRC, said in Peking that China emphatically rejects the Soviet Union's recent attempt to improve relations between the two countries.

Such is the reaction of the Chinese authorities to the peace initiative of the Soviet state which suggested that the two countries come out with a joint statement on the basic principles of relations between them, a statement under which the two sides would build their relations on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence while firmly abiding by the principles of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's affairs and non-use of force against each other. It is noteworthy that Peking not just turns down the Soviet proposal but is trying actively, by using all means and methods of political, economic, psychological and other pressure, to impose an anti-Soviet policy on other peoples, to rally the most reactionary, the most aggressive forces so as to direct them against living socialism and to establish a broad anti-Soviet bloc. Here is one example: It is for more than one year that Peking has been looking for support in the militarist and revanchist circles of Japan, "works on" Japanese businessmen, statesmen and public leaders in order to include in the proposed treaty between Japan and the PRC an article directed against the Soviet Union. But Chinese policy is extremely primitive in its anti-Sovietism: at a time when the Maoist hegemonists are trying with the help of hazy phrases to lull the Japanese public and to place it before an accomplished fact--the signing of a treaty with an ill-disguised anti-Soviet slant--no one else but Teng Hsiao-ping himself clearly reveals before the West German parliamentarians Peking's real aim: "China and Japan should join efforts in the East and the West European countries and the USA should do the same in the West in order to counteract the Soviet Union...." The shortsightedness of such a policy is apparent. History already knows quite a few cases of the inglorious failure of various actions, campaigns and diplomatic plans directed against the Soviet Union. To keep up tension in relations between states, to call for the further arms build-up, to fan up confrontation, to spearhead bilateral agreements and treaties against the interests of third countries--all these adventurist elements of Chinese foreign policy are incompatible with the desire of the peoples to build a new, just system of peaceful international relations. The pronouncements and actions by the Peking leaders confirm the conclusions of the 11th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party that the degradation of Maoism has reached a new phase, that it has entered into an alliance with the most reactionary forces, with the overt opponents of peaceful coexistence and social progress and that the Maoists' actions increasingly endanger the peace and security of the peoples.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO SCORES MORO KIDNAPING

AU2120547Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Mar 78 p 5 AU

[Article by Sergio Pardera, Rome correspondent: "Italy--The Working People Condemn"]

[Text] Rome 17 March 1978 (from our correspondent)--Aldo Moro was kidnaped on his way to parliament where he was supposed to vote confidence for the new government formed by Giulio Andreotti, on the basis of the agreement reached among the five main parties, including the communist party. [paragraph continues]

This coincidence gives the most obvious explanation for the true goals of the terrorists. The numerous merciless crimes of the subversive organization called the "Red Brigades", their Nazi methods and slogans have always demonstrated that internal and foreign reactionary forces stand behind them.

The personality of the political leader who was kidnaped also shows the goals of the criminal group: Aldo Moro was a leader who waged a difficult struggle within the Christian Democratic Party [DC] in order to curb the resistance of those who did not wish any understanding with the leftwing but were looking for controversies and conflicts.

The answer of the political forces, the trade unions and the working people is unanimous and resolute. Immediately after the announcement of Moro's kidnaping, the Secretariat of the United Federation of Trade Unions declared a general strike on a nationwide scale, which ended at midnight on 16 March 1978. In every large plant in the country workers left their working places and impressive demonstrations filled the streets of most Italian cities. At improvised meetings the people expressed their angry protest against the plans of reaction.

The condemnation of terrorism is nationwide. The organ of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], the daily L'UNITA published a special edition under a headline filling the whole first page: "Aldo Moro Has Been Kidnaped--General Strike and United Mobilization Against the Enemies of Democracy--The Will Not Win."

A document published by the PCI leadership states as follows: "This barbaric and criminal act--the kidnaping of Aldo Moro--is part of the subversive attack which has been conducted for a long time against Italian democracy. Everyone is aware of the fact that the immediate goal of the 'Red Brigades' is to prevent the united efforts, which are so urgently necessary today for the rescue of our country and which is expressed by the new parliamentarian majority. The conspiracy has a wide scope and is masking its executors in groups concealed under various names. Only the unity of the working people's masses will be capable of destroying the plans of internal and international reaction."

Attacks Italian Extremists' Alliance

AU261807Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Mar 78 p 7 AU

[Ioan Mateev article: "Alliance With Evil Intentions"]

[Text] The shock and anxiety that have seized Italy since the announcement regarding the kidnaping of Aldo Moro, the prominent Christian Democratic leader, eloquently demonstrate how much Italian public opinion suffers under the strain of the expanding wave of political terrorism and of criminal banditry in that country. Public opinion abroad cannot remain indifferent to this incident either, since the former premier of Italy, who is a well-known figure, is known also for his more sensible approach to the problems of our time.

Not only the stormy reaction to this event, but also the exceptional character of the present situation in Italy make the kidnaping of Aldo Moro a noteworthy and alarming political incident, an incident which will probably exercise a strong impact upon the development of events. [paragraph continues]

This most general description of the situation in fact raises a question about the motives behind this new crime. In this connection we must state at once that just like former terrorist actions, this crime again reveals the characteristic style and ambitions of the extremists--their striving to provoke clashes and disorder. Nevertheless in the so-called "Moro case" the scope of the event is greater. At a moment in which the fate of the new government was being decided and efforts to settle the acute social, economic and political crisis are being resumed, the shock is obviously directed toward a more definite target. Conditions in Italy today are such that they cause us to question if this action does not pursue a final goal--namely, whether those who stand behind the immediate executors have not decided that the time has come to precipitate Italy into a situation of chaos likely to create an atmosphere favorable to their evil aspirations for power.

The fact that things have gone this far is by no means surprising, since the socio-political background against which the event is taking place is characterized by inflation, unemployment and by a situation of crisis which involves all sectors of economic life. This background is supplemented by the burden imposed upon Italy as one of the most unfairly treated EEC members. At the same time the numerous precedents involving the irresolute and at times even protective reaction of the Italian authorities with regard to the provocations and crimes are well known. The progressive forces, and the communist party in particular, have always most seriously cautioned that an irresolute attitude and tolerance are equal to encouragement and complicity.

In these favorable circumstances, the harmful extremist groups such as the neofascists, Maoists and nationalists--who obviously receive generous material and moral support from abroad--could easily develop and thrive. The constant targets of all these elements of violence are all the measures aimed at democratization and all the steps leading toward more social justice. This is why they are, above all, enemies of the communist party and of all progressive forces. There is nothing surprising about the fact that their present attempt is an expression of their violent anger over the agreement reached by the five Italian political parties on measures of economic stability and for better living conditions.

These recent events confirm in a very clear--we can even say in a "classical" manner--the Leninist revelations: the extreme right wing, the reactionary circles and the extreme "leftwing" circles, in their practical activities, sit in the same boat. They are the promoters of one and the same cause. The conspiracy existing in Italy between the local neofascists and the Maoists very accurately reflects the great conspiracy existing on an international level between imperialist reaction and Peking.

In this case it is not only a question of outward resemblance, but a question of true alliance between patrons and proteges, an alliance which has concepts of its own and its own mutual assistance.

MAOIST CONTENT OF RED BRIGADES' NOTES REPORTED

AU2614357Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 25 Mar 78 AU

[Text] The Red Brigades terrorist kidnapers of Aldo Moro, chairman of the Italian Christian Democratic Party, today confirmed in an official declaration that their ideological, political and practical activity is guided by the ideas and principles of Maoism. In this document, delivered to ANSA in Turin this afternoon, it was stated clearly: Let there be no misunderstandings: regarding our establishment, our organization was guided by Maoist principles.

The tone of the declaration--the communique of the Red Brigades--was very similar to and in certain instances even fully identical to the parlance well known from official Maoist party and state documents.

This communique was full of gross abuses against the Italian Communist Party and the political forces which created the coalition of the programmatic parliamentary majority.

BRIEFS

TSOLOV IN VARNA--Tano Tsolov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today visited Varna Okrug. "At a conference with Varna Okrug and city leaders, deputy ministers and directors general of some enterprises as well as with Todor Stoychev, first secretary of the Varna Okrug party committee and BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, he discussed major problems connected with the construction work at the national projects expected to be commissioned. He recommended that all present reserves should be used so that the commissioning terms of these major construction projects that are so important for our national economy be observed." [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Mar 78 AU]

TANCHEV ACTIVITIES REPORTED--Accountability-election conferences of okrug agrarian unions were held in the country today. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board and first deputy chairman of the State Council, attended the Blagoevgrad conference. He spoke on the participation of the agrarians in implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the 33d Agrarian Union Congress. Conferences were also held in Silistra, Shumen and Razgrad. In addition to agrarian union leaders, the local BCP okrug committee secretaries also attended the conferences. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Mar 78 AU]

LUKANOV RETURNS FROM USSR--Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Moscow tonight. He attended the session of an international working group including permanent representatives of CEMA member countries. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 24 Mar 78 AU]

UNESCO DEPUTY DIRECTOR VISITS--(Makadinan Makadghinasah), deputy director general of UNESCO, arrived in Bulgaria at the invitation of the Committee on Culture. He will meet with the leadership of the Committee on Culture, the Bulgarian National Commission for UNESCO and other organizations and departments. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 27 Mar 78 AU]

GREEK AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION--Greek Ambassador to Bulgaria Alexandros Stefanou today gave a reception [no place given] on the occasion of the national holiday of Greece--Independence Day. Comrades Krustyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, members of the State Council and of the government, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, chiefs of public and mass organizations and the Bulgarian patriarch maksim as well as the chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Sofia led by Habib Jaafari, dean of the diplomatic corps and Algerian Ambassador to Bulgaria, attended the friendly reception. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Mar 78 AU]

MOLDAVIAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS--A four-member party delegation from (Khodovskiy) Oblast of Soviet Moldavia led by Grigoriy (Muskyata), secretary of the CPSU oblast committee, has arrived in Ruse. The Moldovian guests will study the experience of the Ruse Okrug party organization, the party organizational work and the leadership of the competition campaign to fulfill and overfulfill the socioeconomic development plans. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 18 Mar 78 AU]

COMMENTATOR VIEWS PROBLEMS FACING CARTER IN VENEZUELA

LD282202Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Andrej Fabik commentary]

[Text] As we have already told you, U.S. President James Carter today began his second most extensive trip abroad. In the coming 7 days he will visit Venezuela and Brazil in Latin America, from where he will travel to Africa--to Nigeria and Liberia. Here is Andrej Fabik to talk about his first stop in Venezuela.

The visit by the U.S. President to Venezuela, where he arrived this afternoon, is taking place at a time when relations between the two countries can be described as anything but good.

The Government of Venezuela, which is pursuing a policy of protecting its national interests, accuses President Carter above all of not having lived up to the expectations of millions of Latin Americans when he promised greater understanding for the developing requirements of the Latin American countries. It was this very lack of U.S. interest in Latin America, especially in its economic problems, which was the object of harsh criticism leveled at Carter by Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez virtually on the eve of his arrival in Caracas. His country feels this especially strongly as a result of trade discrimination based on the application of U.S. trade laws which damage all OPEC member states.

Not only Venezuela but the majority of Latin American countries have a trade deficit with the United States. This is only one of many demonstrations of inequality in mutual economic relations. Therefore, it is expected that the talks between the U.S. and Venezuelan presidents will concentrate chiefly on raw material prices and on U.S. relations, not only with Venezuela but with Latin America in general.

This is also reflected in Carter's delegation which, in addition to economic experts, includes Secretary of State Cyrus Vance; Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser; Terence Todman, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs; and other officials. In truth, the criticism of Carter's Latin American policy goes much deeper. Venezuelan parliamentary deputy (Freddy Munez) has called on President Perez to remind the U.S. President that his policy of defending human rights and liberties is merely rhetoric. In reality his administration continues to support reactionary fascist regimes in Latin America such as the military junta in Chile or the dictatorial regime of General Somoza in Nicaragua.

HULA DEPARTS 28 MAR FOR CEMA MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD281532Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, left for Moscow today to attend the 16th session of the CEMA Committee for Planning Cooperation. The agenda includes draft long-term target programs for cooperation to be submitted to the next session of the council. The committee will also discuss a report on the implementation of major measures included in the plan for many-sided integration measures of the CEMA member countries for 1976-80.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 11TH CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Havlin, Klicnik Remarks Reported

AU281530 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 22 March on pages 3 and 4 carries reports on speeches delivered in the discussion at the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session in Prague. The paper carries a 2,000-word report on the speech by Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, on education and teaching. He is reported as saying, among other things: "I would like to particularly emphasize the guiding role of the two ministries of education and the personal responsibility of the two ministries for the implementation of the uniform statewide school policy, in particular toward the university-level schools at which the implementation of the inevitable qualitative changes are meeting with considerable difficulties. Much subjectivism, much of which retards faster progress, survives precisely in this sphere."

Speaking about ideological-educational and mass political work, Oldrich Klicnik, CPCZ Central Committee member and leading secretary of the Brno CPCZ Municipal Committee, is reported as praising the committee's efforts in this sphere and the results achieved up to now. Klicnik admits, however, that some weaknesses still exist in the work of the party's basic organizations. Therefore, according to the report, intensive work will begin, the aim of which will be to teach primarily the chairman, deputy chairmen and the heads of the partygroups of all basic organizations to regularly assess the development of the political-economic situation, the views and attitudes of the working people and draw from these findings conclusions for the organization's work. According to the paper, Klicnik goes on to say:

"We also want to make use of the Soviet Union's experience and introduce the function of a political informant and recommend the organizations' committees to very responsibly select the necessary number of communists for this function and at the sametime to begin regularly working with them." Klicnik reportedly adds that "it is impossible not to see the existing problems and shortcomings the consequences of which have been, to a certain extent, disrupting the links between the party and the working people. The production process in particular is affected by these problems and shortcomings. There are bad supplier-consignee relations in which--instead of economic agreement--'handouts just to be noticed' ['vsimne'] reign, particularly in primary production and in the sectors of material-technical supply. As in services and in the tertiary sphere as a whole, some sort of 'gratuity' is generally expected. Most of our party organizations are striving to resolve the problems in the production process and overcome shortcomings, unfortunately not always with the necessary consistency and principledness."

Ehrenberger on Energy Difficulties

AU281327Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Mar 78 p 5 AU

[From a speech by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of fuel and power, delivered at the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session in Prague]

[Excerpts] We realize that next to positive results there are also problems that still have to be resolved. In order to cope with them our state department has already adopted measures which are being elaborated. As a task of particular importance we regard the gradual easing-up of the--until now necessary--planned regulation of large-scale electric power consumption. However, preparation for the transition to a normal regime is being complicated by the fact that industrial plants have been greatly exceeding the limits of power consumption set by the state plan. In the first 2 months of this year alone this excessive consumption represents 156 million kilowatt hours and the situation in March is developing in a similar way.

The unfavorable development is being joined--as result of the lower river levels--by a relatively low production from the hydroelectric powerplants so that the steam electric powerplants had to produce an additional 466 million kilowatt hours in January and February. This represents exceeding the state plan this year by 5 percent and compared with last year by 10 percent. The higher production in the first 2 months consumed 500,000 tons of brown coal more than the plan envisaged. However, the consequence of the higher production was unfavorably reflected in the powerplants' stockpiles of coal, which dropped to the lowest permissable level. In contrast to previous years, when there was the possibility of importing electric power from the interconnected systems, this year's situation is more complicated since even our partners and friends have no surplus electric power, and to insure unplanned imports is practically impossible. Another problem on which we must concentrate is insuring solid fuels for the population and industry. We are aware that even if the mining tasks are exceeded the situation--particularly in sorting out the types of fuels delivered by the coal stores--cannot be completely satisfactory.

The third, though not the last, problem is capital investment. Despite some improvements, especially in the qualitative indexes, for example in new powerplants which are achieving nominal performance shortly after being commissioned, we are still struggling with preparing projects in time and with observing deadlines for putting facilities in practically all of our mining basins. As the coal industry's number one problem we regard insuring the development of the North Bohemian brown coal basin. Its development cannot be resolved by the state department of fuels alone but demands primary attention by other state departments, above all of heavy engineering and construction. What is involved is quality and the delivery on time of heavy machinery that will also perform reliably in more complicated mine and geological conditions.

The problems [of coal extraction] are more complicated since we are not succeeding in developing decisive mining facilities in our North Boehemian brown coal basin in accordance with the plan. For example, in the largest strip mine which is being developed, the Maxim Gorky, the deficit caused by belated deployment of heavy machines already represents more than 6 million tons annually, which has to be compensated for by higher production in other mines, regardless of their technical conditions. Therefore, it is understandable that fuels which are now being extracted have a lower calorific value and produce more ash. However, the decline in the average calorific value of the North Bohemian coal has to be seen as a permanent feature.

CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS RESOLUTION AT 22-23 MAR SESSION

LD232044Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Resolution issued by the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee at the conclusion of its plenum in Bratislava on 22 and 23 March]

[Text] At its session the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia reviewed the results achieved in Slovakia so far in implementing the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the resolutions of the CPSL congress. It also discussed ways of insuring the fulfillment of the guidelines of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session in the conditions of party work in Slovakia.

Proceeding from the guidelines of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session, the CPSL Central Committee instructs all communists and the party bodies and organizations of the CPSL to consistently insure the implementation, under local conditions, of the tasks arising from the report of the CPSl Central Committee Presidium. It voices the conviction that the party bodies and organizations and communists at every level of management will set the example in insuring the achievement of the aims of the party's economic and social program, which seeks to achieve the further satisfaction of the vital requirements of our working people.

The CPSL Central Committee expects the guidelines of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the course adopted by the CPSL Central Committee to insure its execution to become the main directive for the preparation and contents of the deliberations of the district, ward, regional and city conferences of the party and for determining local courses of action in the political organization, ideological and mass political work of the party organizations.

The CPSL Central Committee approves:

1. The report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on the results achieved in Slovakia in implementing the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the resolution of the CPSL, and on the further course of action to be taken in implementing them, delivered by Comrade Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee;

2. The report on the work of the Presidium, Secretariat and commissions of the CPSL Central Committee over the period since the CPSL Central Committee session of 6 December 1977.

The CPSL Central Committee takes note of:

1. The main tasks of the CPSL Central Committee, of the regional committees of the CPSL, the city and town committees of the CPSL, the district committees of the CPSL, the ward committees of the CPSL, and the basic organizations of the CPSL aimed at the consistent definition and implementation of the resolutions of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session and the March session of the CPSL Central Committee.

2. The review of the activities of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission from the congress of the CPSL and the 15th CPCZ Congress to the end of 1977.

3. The information document about the progress and results of the annual meetings of the basic organizations, the plenary meetings and party conferences in the enterprises and towns in Slovakia.

RUDE PRAVO URGES FIGHT AGAINST POOR WORK PRACTICES

AU2807S1Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Mar 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The People--The Creators"]

[Excerpts] The vast development of socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October and the 30th anniversary of Victorious February which we have witnessed, and which portrayed the feeling of responsibility and the resolute will to master the exacting tasks and difficult conditions evoked by the crisis in the capitalist countries, is proof that the broad strata of our working people are not content to merely issue verbal declarations of support for our party's policy but express it, above all, by their deeds. They thus prove their ties with the party and their recognition of its natural role as the leading force of our society. [paragraph continues]

They thus provoke their profound confidence in its policy and in the correct road taken by its leadership since the crisis-ridden period.

The scope for implementing creative energy and abilities is unlimited, and hundreds of thousands of our people are well aware that no limits are set for any socially beneficial initiative. On the contrary: We count on everyone wanting to honestly put his shoulder to the wheel; the road is open for everybody. That is why we are justified in expecting from our citizens a further active approach and attitude to safeguarding the resolutions of the 15th congress. True, within this process everyone can best assert himself wherever he knows best both the situation and the conditions, in whatever he knows best, wherever he is an expert. There he can do the most good.

The communists' lasting task is to create, through their good political and organizational activity, a favorable atmosphere and the necessary concrete conditions for using and correctly directing the initiative of the working people. The results achieved because of the development of working initiative are a reliable criterion of the political and professional level of economic executives. These results testify to their political maturity and their ability to work with the people, to direct the collective entrusted to them and to orient its efforts. "Good pay for good work," we say. This is quite right and our society sees to this. At the same time it is necessary to take measures against those who deliver bad work, who skimp on duties, who are slovenly or who try to evade their responsibility.

However, the broad strata of our people are dissatisfied that not everyone feels personal responsibility toward society and for its advantage; that there appear manifestations of indifference and slovenliness; of egotism and acquisitiveness; and of a petty bourgeois intent to snatch for one's own profit what can be snatched. It is all the more necessary to create an environment preventing this in every place. The communists, together with all honest, honorable working people must insure that such "smart guys" come away emptyhanded. Likewise, the economic executives--both communists and the nonaffiliated--must not close their eyes to this. They must not permit people to enrich themselves and to be slovenly to the detriment of others. They must consistently defend the interests of all society.

In the same way it is the common task of the executives, foremen and all other people to resolutely defend every advantageous initiative, to grant it every support and not to tolerate the squandering, overlooking or underrating of these great values since they are an expression of understanding for the party's policy and of the good will to support it by one's own creative deeds. At the same time this requires resolution and the courage to solve problems on all levels.

VIENNA PAPER REPORTS ON NEW CHARTER 77 DOCUMENT

AU251509Y Vienna KURIER in German 24 Mar 78 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "The Little Schwejk Is Drawing Punishment: New 'Charter 77' Document"]

[Text] One might even heartily laugh at it if it didn't make one weep that good old Schwejk is not dead yet in the CSSR. Today, on Friday, 46-year-old Gustav Vlasaty must defend himself before a court in Most (Northern Bohemia) being charged with "incitement." Here is the crime for which Vlasaty may receive a prison term of 6 months to 3 years: He pasted a RUDE PRAVO article which reported that wages are falling in dictatorial Chile while they are constantly rising in the socialist CSSR, on a bulletin board in his enterprise.

To this Vlasaty attached his own wage slips which clearly indicated that his wages had substantially gone down recently....

As it turns out now, such cases are not infrequent occurances in the province, though naturally the Western mass media learn nothing of them. The "Charter 77" civil rights movement in the CSSR has now championed the cause of this "small fry" in a new document.

This document, which KURIER has exclusively obtained from Prague, offers an abundance of examples, all of which prove that in the CSSR people who have not even signed "Charter 77" but have only copied it are being persecuted politically and by criminal law. And yet CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal explicitly affirmed before the international press in Vienna that no one was being persecuted because of the "Charter," but that he would only be "politically fought against." It is with a certain bitterness that the new document of the civil rights movement points out in this context: "We do not exclude that the head of government is uninformed, but the information which we list below proves that this is not so."

And here are a few of the examples which the new document lists:

On 24 July 1977, 47-year-old Miroslav Cerny in Liberec was sentenced to 3 years in prison because he "wrote at least 12 leaflets in which he addressed rude expressions to the government in connection with the dissemination of the Charter" (so reads the indictment). During the trial Cerny denied having written the leaflets. None of the witnesses produced by the state prosecutor were able to identify Cerny beyond doubt as the man who had distributed the leaflets, and yet he received 3 years in prison.

In Plzen, on 15 and 16 December 1977 Frantisek Pitora and Alena Klimova were sentenced to prison terms of 3 years and 1 year respectively. Their crime was that they had tape recorded the text of "Charter 77" from a "Voice of America" program and subsequently had distributed 80 copies among acquaintances.

On 9 March 1978, also in Plzen, 29-year-old Protestant minister Miloslav Lojek was sentenced to 18 months in prison because "he offered the 'Charter 77' as well as additional related materials" to soldiers on active military service (from the indictment).

Three "minor" cases from the new document of the civil rights movement. Is it worthwhile to report them? The "Charter 77" spokesmen themselves provide the answer: We want no violations of law in our country to remain unknown. People should know that the world at large will know of every wrong, even if it has been only committed by local organs and that nothing will be forgotten."

BRIEFS

ROHLICEK ATTENDS MOSCOW MEETING--Prague, March 22, CETEKA--A Czechoslovak delegation, headed by Deputy Premier and Czechoslovakia's permanent representative in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance Rudolf Rohlicek, left here today for Moscow to attend a session of the editorial commission of the CMEA Executive Committee. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1722 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD] On 24 March, the Czechoslovak delegation headed by Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek returned from a CEMA meeting in Moscow. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

SYRIANS TRAINED IN CSSR--On 20 March the first 23 Syrian workers started their production practice at the Otrokovice Red October tire factory in Moravia. This training program falls within the framework of the international assistance granted by the CSSR to Syria. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

HONECKER, TIKHONOV MEETING STRESSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD282008Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council today received Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, for a friendly exchange of views.

Nikolay Tikhonov conveyed fraternal greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and from Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which Erich Honecker cordially reciprocated.

Both sides noted with great satisfaction that the working people of the GDR and USSR are successfully implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED and 25th CPSU congresses, and that they are further advancing consistently on this road.

The noticeable progress made in all spheres of social life and the constantly closer cooperation between our countries and peoples is of great importance in the struggle for safeguarding peace and strengthening the socialist community of states.

Erich Honecker spoke about the broad creative initiatives by the working people in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR. The GDR will fulfill its historic mission in a firm, unshakable alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community.

Nikolay Tikhonov spoke about the great efforts made by the USSR working people in the third year of the 10th 5-year plan, which will bring a further upswing in the socialist economy, an increase in the living standards of the people and a considerable increase in the economic strength of the entire country. He said that the future planned expansion of the division of labor between the GDR and the USSR opens great opportunities for strengthening the economic potential of both countries, and for opening up fresh reserves for this on the main road of intensification.

Both sides stressed the great importance of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 7 October 1975, which gave fresh dimensions to the fraternal relations between the GDR and the USSR, and which was imbued with life and purposefully realized through the active work of millions of people in both countries to the advantage of both peoples.

In a detailed exchange of views, they discussed important questions of the further deepening of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the spheres of the economy, science and technology. Both sides underlined the importance of the work on the program of specialization and cooperation between the economies of the GDR and USSR for the period up to 1990, which was agreed on in the summer of 1977 at the Crimean meeting between Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev, and which is organically linked with the long-term target program within the CEMA framework.

A number of questions of long-term cooperation in important branches of the economy were dealt with, as well as specialization and cooperation in research and production, which are of far-reaching importance for the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, rationalization and for efficiency of production. It is important to prepare and to plan specialization and cooperation in such a manner that the demands of both economies are better met, the quality of the products and the efficiency of production improved, and export strength increased.

The responsibility of the joint government commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR for the attainment of new and greater dimensions in the cooperation of both countries' economies was stressed.

Erich Honecker and Nikolay Tikhonov paid tribute to the great achievements of the working peoples of both countries in the realization of the agreements for the period 1976 to 1980 in the spheres of research cooperation, trade, specialization and cooperation as a stable basis of economic relations to the mutual advantage and benefit of both sides.

The meeting, which was marked by traditional friendship, cordial relations and full agreement, was attended on the GDR side by: Guenther Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. On the USSR side it was attended by Petr Abrasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in the GDR.

STOPH RECEIVES BURMESE, ZAMBIAN AMBASSADORS

LD281454Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1332 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the GDR U Pe Aung, of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma was received for a farewell visit to mark the end of his duties by Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph.

On the same day, Willi Stoph received the newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the GDR of the Republic of Zambia Peter Lesa Kasanda, for his inaugural visit.

BURMA CITES 'PURELY ECONOMIC REASONS' FOR CLOSING EMBASSY

LD281830Y Hamburg DPA in German 1717 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] East Berlin--An embassy is being closed down in East Berlin; the second to do so in 11 months. It became known today that the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has decided to dissolve its mission in the East Berlin borough of Nieder-Schoenhausen as from 1 April, and to recall the ambassador to Rangoon. Diplomatic relations with the GDR will still be maintained, however. A member of the embassy staff said this afternoon that the closure was being carried out for "purely economic reasons." In the future the Burmese embassy in Moscow will be responsible for the GDR. In May of last year the Cambodian embassy in East Berlin was closed down. Political reasons are thought to have played an important role in this.

In East Berlin at the moment there are about 60 embassies. Among the last to be opened were those of Ethiopia and Libya.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES DEPARTING AMBASSADORS

Mexican Envoy

LD281842Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1611 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and member of the SED Politburo, received on Tuesday the outgoing Mexican ambassador, Guillermo Corona Munoz, for his farewell visit. Tribute was paid at the meeting to the consistently growing bilateral relations. The outlook for the future was also discussed.

Yemen Arab Republic Ambassador

LD281854Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1618 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, on Tuesday received Ali Qasim al-Muayid, outgoing ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic, for his farewell visit. Horst Sindermann thanked the ambassador for his work.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER IN GDR ON 'PRIVATE VISIT'

LD291126Y Hamburg DPA in German 1107 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Summary] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is at present in the GDR on a brief private visit. This was confirmed in Bonn today by informed circles. He left on Tuesday and during his short visit is expected to visit Halle. He has paid a number of private visits to the GDR, accompanied by his family. Genscher is expected back in Bonn tomorrow, where he is to meet U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

STUDENT QUESTIONS VOLUNTARY WORK EFFORT

AU251510Y East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 22 Mar 78 p 5 AU

[DM answer: "Mandatory Efforts?" to reader's letter in the column "If You Have Problems, Contact DER MORGEN"]

[Text] Gerda K., Berlin: In our vocational school it is regarded as a duty of all students of the first and second study years to participate in the FDJ students' summer.

I am of the opinion that there is no legal basis for this and that this year we can claim our 6-week vacations, even more so since we participated in the FDJ students' summer for 3 weeks last year. What is the legal situation?

[Answer] Contrary to practical courses which are component parts of direct study and participation in which is mandatory to successfully complete studies, the participation in work efforts, whose community and personality-promoting value is beyond question, is in principle voluntary.

Hence, one can participate in work efforts, including the FDJ students' summer but there exists no binding obligation to do so.

Therefore there exists no legal provision either which stipulates that work efforts--contrary to the practical courses--are obligatory efforts.

BRIEFS

CONSULAR TREATY WITH MEXICO--Berlin--The documents of ratification for the consular treaty between the GDR and Mexico were exchanged in the GDR Foreign Ministry on Tuesday. Deputy GDR Foreign Minister Horst Grunert and the Mexican ambassador in the GDR, Guillermo Corona Munoz, paid tribute to the treaty as a logical step towards the further expansion and promotion of the existing good relations between the two states. They stressed that at the same time it represented a contribution towards the generally recognized principles of democratic international law. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1616 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD]

JORDANIAN CP DELEGATION VISITS, RECEIVED BY KADAR

AU2808462 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Mar 78 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "Visit by a Jordanian Communist Party Delegation in Our Country"]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Jordanian Communist Party led by Fa'iq Warrad, first secretary of the Central Committee, visited our country on 20 and 21 March. The delegation of the Jordanian fraternal party was received by MSZMP Central Committee first secretary Janos Kadar. Central Committee Secretary Andras Gyenes had talks with the delegation.

At meetings held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two parties' representatives briefed each other on the activities of their parties, reviewed their bilateral relations and exchanged views on topical aspects of the international communist and workers movement and the international situation. They devoted particular attention to the Middle East crisis in their talks.

They stressed that Israel's continuous aggression, its endeavor to annex Arab territories and its dismissal of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights continue to intensify tension in the area and thus threaten international peace and security. They resolutely condemned Israel's aggression in southern Lebanon and demanded a cessation of terrorist acts against the PLO, the progressive patriotic forces of Lebanon and the population of the occupied Arab territories.

The two parties' representatives reiterated their position in favor of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis, a fundamental prerequisite for which is a complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories and the fulfillment of the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right of self-determination and right to establish an independent Palestinian state. They expressed their conviction that separate bargaining with Israel cannot lead to a comprehensive, durable settlement. The representatives of the MSZMP and the Jordanian Communist Party stressed that, in the present situation, there is an even greater need to consolidate the united front of the progressive Arab forces and deepen their cooperation with the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the progressive anti-imperialist forces of the world. They expressed their appreciation of the results attained at the conferences of heads of anti-imperialist Arab states and the PLO in Tripoli and Algiers.

The two fraternal parties' representatives expressed their determination to continue developing their fraternal friendship and cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The MSZMP representatives reaffirmed their assurance of internationalist solidarity with the Jordanian communists and other patriotic and democratic forces struggling together with them. The Jordanian Communist Party representatives expressed their appreciation for the MSZMP position in supporting the progressive Arab forces.

U.S. MILEAST POLICY ATTEMPTS TO CHECK SOCIALISM

LD2416402 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Why have differences arisen now between the United States and Israel? After all, U.S. official documents proclaim that in the Middle East, Israel is the closest ally of the United States. Moreover, it provides economic and military aid to Israel to the tune of several billion dollars every year.

UN statistics have shown that the highest amount of per capita foreign aid is received, not by the poorest developing countries, but by Israel and this aid comes almost exclusively from the United States.

It is true that before the Arab-Israeli war of 1967 the United States attempted to pursue a balanced policy, but then the Johnson administration, breaking with former U.S. conduct, went on to support Israel. Already at that time there were less narrow-minded U.S. politicians who concluded that, by that move, the United States had made a great blunder against its own interests because, as a result of it, the influence of the USSR in the Mediterranean region had grown to such an extent that it counterbalanced the former U.S. supremacy.

Later, the U.S. administration realized that while it should continue to support Israel it must also recover its influence among the Arab countries. The essence of Kissinger's so-called "shuttle-diplomacy" was, and here I would not like to use the term "force," but to make Israel ready for compromise, in exchange for which some Arab countries turned against the USSR and became reliable friends of the United States.

The two agreements on the Sinai Peninsula were the result of Kissinger's policy, inasmuch as it was the United States that made Israel give up Egyptian territory and thus achieved President as-Sadat's break with the USSR. In this respect the Carter administration, enjoying the support of some sections of the legislature and the press, is trying to move even further on the same road. The long-term strategic designs are directed at recovering the entire Arab world and fully controlling the Mediterranean. However, whereas the previous labour government of Israel was a reluctant partner in this U.S. design, the present strongly rightwing Begin government is not prepared to make sacrifices for long-term U.S. interests.

The fact is that the Begin government has very important supporters in U.S. political life, especially in the legislature. A section of the U.S. press, too, is very much on the side of the Israeli "hawks." This has gone to the point when the man who worked out the policy of the administration, Brzezinski, has been called an anti-Semite, for allegedly wanting to force Israel into making concessions.

The essence of the worldwide strategy of the United States is to force back the socialist world system, irrespective of Israel's direct interests. This is why Washington supplies arms to several Arab countries as well. Those who say that the dog will always wag its tail, and not the other way around, are certainly right in applying this to U.S.-Israeli relations.

JAPANESE DELEGATION FORESEES TRADE IMPROVEMENT

LD251213Y Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 25 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 25, MTI--"The current talks are likely to open a new era in the Hungarian-Japanese economic contacts. We are satisfied with the results of our negotiations and our impressions of Hungary are better than what our knowledge about that country had made us expect, said Ishiro Katayama, councillor of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry, in charge of a trade delegation to Hungary. The delegation consists of about 50 members. Businessmen, government officials, representing big commercial and industrial companies such as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Maruben, and C. Itoh, conducted studies from 20 to 25 March about the chances how to increase Hungary's exports of machines, chemical industry, food industry and textile products to Japan. (Last year 9.4 million dollars worth of Hungarian export compared to a 65-million dollar export from Japan, and the turnover in bilateral relations has been stagnating for two years.)

"The talks we conducted and the factories and enterprises we saw have convinced us that the probabilities for a closer cooperation than so far have increased" was a statement in the account that the delegation gave Friday afternoon in the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. Concerning the machine building industry, there are prospects mainly for cooperation on third markets, for instance, by the joint export of power plants, with Hungary to supply the boiler and Japan the turbine. The chemical industry group, attended by a representative of the renowned Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd., also found openings for joint deals. The delegation was composed of commercial experts. Therefore technical specialists will carry on the talks that began on some themes, for instance, cooperation for pharmaceutical industry and chemical industry products.

Further possibilities suggest themselves for the exports of Hungarian food industry products. The textile industry group also made a declaration to the effect that concrete negotiations are in progress for the establishment of a textile factory jointly by Hungary and Japan and for the common sales of its products on third markets.

The Japanese delegation leaves on Sunday for Prague to carry on analogous conversations there.

BRIEFS

SOVIET CULTURAL DELEGATION--The delegation led by Soviet Deputy Minister of Culture Tamara Golubtsova departed from our country on Tuesday. During its visit, the delegation studied the activities of Hungarian cultural institutes and exchanged experiences with representatives of cultural life. The deputy minister was received by Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mihaly Kornidesz, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's Scientific, Public Education and Cultural Department; and Laszlo Orban, chairman of the National Council of Public Culture. Deputy Minister of Culture Sandor Boros bade the delegation farewell at Ferihegy Airport. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Mar 78 p 4 AU]

HUNGARIAN-ROMANIAN HEALTH COOPERATION--A 2-year Hungarian-Romanian health cooperation workplan was signed on Friday by representatives of the two countries' ministries of health in Budapest. The workplan provides for an exchange of experts and information and the mutual treatment of patients. The signing was attended by Minister of Health Dr Emil Schultheisz and Victor Boldjan, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Mar 78 p 3 AU]

AUSTRIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER--Budapest, March 20 (MTI)--At the invitation of Pal Romany, Hungarian minister of agriculture and food, Guenther Haiden, Austrian minister of agriculture and forestry, arrived Monday for a visit in Budapest. The two ministers started talks, informing each other about their countries' position in agriculture, forestry and food industry, and surveying their current cooperation in agrarian production and the chances for further headway. The Austrian minister's program in Hungary includes visits to farms, food industry plants and to educational establishments. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD]

NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR--On 17 March, Presidential Council Chairman Pal Losonczi received Tadeusz Pietrzak, new ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in Hungary, who presented his credentials. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Mar 78 p 8 AU]

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION'S VISIT--A Yugoslav educational delegation led by Dr Milenko Nikolic, cultural, educational and scientific secretary of Vojvodina Autonomous Province, departed Hungary on 16 March. The delegation had talks with Secretary of State Janos Gosztonyi on topical aspects of public education, visited the Serbian school in Lorev and studied the position of southern Slavs. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Mar 78 p 5 AU]

POLITBURO DISCUSSES SPRING SOWING, OTHER MATTERS

LD282250Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] At its session today the PZPR Central Committee Politburo assessed the state of the spring sowing campaign. The proper provision of fertilizers, machines, spare parts and seeds for agriculture assumes particular significance in the current sowing campaign. The late spring has reduced the time during which agricultural-technical work can be carried out. Therefore, the approaching campaign gives strenuous tasks to the farmers. The efforts made thus far in order to prepare spring activity in the best possible way must be backed up by good labor organization among farmers and the agricultural services.

The Politburo has approved the direction of activity embarked upon by the government, with the purpose of reducing shortages in the deliveries of nitrogen fertilizers, phosphorous fertilizers, plant protection substances and spare parts for machines.

In the next point on the agenda, the Politburo heard a report on the state of preparations for production of color television sets. It was recommended that building potential be concentrated in order to catch up with delays at certain stages of plant construction.

It was further recommended that domestic production of parts and subassemblies be commenced in order to reduce imports of these items. In addition, new forms of servicing should be prepared.

In the next point on the agenda, the Politburo reviewed information on the content of letters and complaints addressed to the Central Committee and the local party authorities in 1977. Private affairs, requests for help in solving major problems of life, housing conditions in agricultural production, supplies for the home market, conditions of work and municipal economy constitute the main content of the letters.

Many letters stress the need for further improvement in the work of the state and the administration of the economy, especially with regard to the method of dealing with the public's major concerns and improvement in services for the citizens.

The Politburo stressed that the attitude to everyday affairs and the suggestions and demands of the population constitute a fundamental criterion by which the management cadre's work will be judged. It is necessary to continue efforts aimed at improving service for the citizen in economic offices, institutions and units. Party organizations on all levels should continue to strengthen the control over the administration's work.

COMMENTATOR SPECULATES ON NEUTRON BOMB PRODUCTION

LD290824Y Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

["Will Washington Delay Production of Neutron Bomb"--PAP headline]

[Text] Washington, 28 March, PAP--(By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski)--Washington is rife with rumours that the White House is about to postpone decision on launching the production of the neutron bomb. Having been delayed for the first time last summer, the decision was to be announced by May this year.

In the meantime, the Carter administration was holding talks with West-European NATO members, seeking their support for starting the production. This week's talks on the subject to be held in Brussels were cancelled by the U.S. This move is interpreted as Washington's second postponement, an indefinite one at that, of making the decision on the neutron bomb.

According to an article carried by the WASHINGTON POST today, President Carter begins to take the side of those of his advisors who are against the n-bomb. Some say, however, the decision is only indefinitely delayed.

It seems Washington made the decision on postponing the n-bomb production because it could not gain any unequivocal support for the project which was followed by strong protests of the world public opinion and reservations on the part of some West-European governments.

COMMITTEE FOR COMBATING ALCOHOLISM HOLDS SESSION

AU291015Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Mar 78 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--The Council of Ministers' permanent committee for combating alcoholism held a session on 23 March to discuss a draft report on the problems connected with alcoholism.

The draft report being prepared is a comprehensive list of all problems connected with the consumption, production and distribution of alcoholic beverages in our country and with the effects of excessive alcoholic consumption. The report stresses the negative social and economic effects caused by abuse of alcohol.

Pointing to the present achievement in combating alcoholism, the report draws attention to the need to rapidly take the necessary steps, above all, to halt the increase in the consumption of strong alcoholic beverages and domestic wines.

The report also calls for suitable efforts to be made to educate the population to an appreciation of higher standards of behavior in the consumption of alcohol.

BRIEFS

POLISH-AUSTRIAN LEGAL TALKS--Christian Broda, Austrian minister of justice, who had attended the opening of the Austrian pavilion on the site of the Oswiecim [Auschwitz] concentration camp, had talks with Jerzy Bafia, Polish minister of justice, on current issues of cooperation between the justice departments and lawyers of the two countries. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH KOREA--Pyongyang, March 23--A 1978-1979 plan for cultural exchange between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic was signed in Warsaw on March 8, according to a report. The plan was signed by the DPRK ambassador to Poland and the Polish vice minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 23 Mar 78 SK]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PCI'S CERVETTI 28 MAR

LD282337Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Mar, AGERPRES--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., received on March 28 Gianni Cervetti, member of the Direction and Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], now visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the talk, information was exchanged on the current activity and preoccupations of the two parties and views were exchanged on a wide range of problems of the present day international situation and of the communist and working-class movement.

Gianni Cervetti informed about the situation in Italy, about the difficult questions confronting the democratic forces in the activity of implementing the programme of government approved in the parliament by the five parties of the "constitutional arch". In the same context, the guest stressed that the terrorist acts which culminated with the kidnapping of Aldo Moro, chairman of the National Council of the Christian-Democratic Party, are a serious menace to the republican institutions and to public order, to the smooth run of normal activity of the country and to the evolution of the process of democratizing and renewing the political, economic and social life of the Italian state.

Nicolae Ceausescu assessed in the positive the formation in Italy of a large parliamentary majority in which the PCI holds an important place, favourable prospect being thus opened to developing democracy, to increasing the role of the left forces. The general secretary of the party also expressed the conviction that the Italian communists, all the progressive and democratic forces of the country would success in surmounting the difficult moments Italy is undergoing, implement the programme of the country's democratic development, deepen the process of renewing the society, in the interests of the people's masses, of the entire Italian people.

Satisfaction was expressed on both sides at the good relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity established between the RCP and the PCI and the joint wish was reiterated to develop, strengthen and intensify these relations, to contribute to consolidating the traditional links of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Italy in all fields of activity, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in Europe and in the world.

The exchange of opinions on current international questions highlighted the importance the two parties attach to the revolutionary transformations occurring in the world, to the ever stronger assertion of the peoples' will to live free and independent, to decide their own fate without any foreign immixture, to put an end to the old policy of domination and dictate. Highlighting the fact that negative tendencies are manifest in international life, caused by the sharpening contradictions among stages or groups of states, by the intensifying the fight for spheres of influence, by the more marked manifestations of strength, both sides stressed that the rallying of the efforts of the people's masses, of all the progressive and anti-imperialist forces is now more imperative than ever before for hindering the aggravation of world climate, intensifying the efforts for peacefully settling the conflictual states of affairs in the Middle East and in other zones between the parties directly concerned.

Considering that the results of the recent Belgrade conference are unsatisfactory, the need was stressed for governments, all the responsible political forces, all the European peoples to act most firmly for concrete measures of military disengagement, of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament primarily, for a broad collaboration among states which would favor the consolidation of security and peace on the European Continent.

Highlighted was the fact that the fight for the triumph of the peoples' aspirations to independence, democracy, peace and social progress, for renewing and democratic transformations in the political, economic and social life of their countries call for the intensification of collaboration among the communist, socialist, social-democratic parties, among all the progressive and anti-imperialist forces. The meeting passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS CONFERENCE OPENS, CEAUSESCU PRESENT

AU290825Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 29 Mar 78 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the national conference of the chairmen of people's councils began an hour ago. The conference was initiated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal and is being attended by all mayors of communes, towns and municipalities, as well as by chairmen of the executive committees of county people's councils.

This broad democratic forum is called upon to examine how people's councils and their executive bodies and all working people have acted and are acting to implement the 11th congress decisions and those of the party national conference, as well as the tasks incumbent upon local state power bodies to improve the organizational and leadership activity in counties, municipalities, towns and communes.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's arrival, together with the other comrades of the party-state leadership, was greeted with lively and prolonged applause and with ovations by all those present. The proceedings were then opened by Comrade Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee and prime minister of the government, who, on behalf of all participants, extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most beloved and esteemed son of our socialist nation. He expressed gratitude for the concern shown by the party general secretary to the comprehensive development of all the localities and areas throughout the country.

The working bodies of the conference were then elected: the presidium, secretariat, editing commission of the draft resolution and appeal, their sections and presidiums. The procedural regulations were then adopted.

At the first point on the agenda, which was adopted unanimously, Comrade Iosif Uglar, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Problems of People's Councils, presented the report on implementing the urbanization programs and the programs on territory planning and housing construction. The conference proceedings continue at this hour.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO U.S. JOURNALIST

AU281433Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 28 Mar 78 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received journalist (John Paul Wallace), diplomatic correspondent for the U.S. Hearst newspaper trust. Constantin Mitea, presidential adviser, attended the reception. On this occasion Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview to the newspapers of the U.S. Hearst newspaper trust.

MANESCU RECEIVES OUTGOING BRAZILIAN ENVOY

LD282050Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1939 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest 28/3/1978, AGERPRES--On March 28, Prime Minister Manea Manescu received on a farewell call Paulo Braz da Silva, Brazil's ambassador in Bucharest, on ending his mission in our country.

MANESCU RECEIVES BULGARIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD282052Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest 28/3/1978, AGERPRES--Prime Minister Manea Manescu received on March 28 Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry of Bulgaria, now on a visit in Romania.

During the talk, stress was laid with satisfaction on the way in which the indications established by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov are implemented, analyzed being the stage of economic relations, cooperation ventures in industrial production and particularly in chemical industry, the way in which commercial exchanges between the two countries are expanded.

The same day, the Bulgarian minister of chemical industry, Georgi Pankov had an interview with the minister of chemical industry of Romania, Mihail Florescu, when approached were aspects of bilateral collaboration and cooperation and analyzed were the possibilities of diversifying these relations.

CORNEL BURTICA RECEIVES BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE

AU281221Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 28 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received Gerald Kaufman, minister of state for industry of Great Britain, who is visiting our country. The two sides discussed the development of Romanian-British commercial exchanges, and the measures required to achieve a sizable increase in bilateral trade turnover and to finalize the cooperation ventures of common interest which are currently being negotiated.

BURTICA RECEIVES JORDANIAN SUPPLY MINISTER

AU291016Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Mar 78 p 5 AU

[Text] On Wednesday afternoon Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Marwan al-Qasim, minister of supplies of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, who is visiting our country.

During the meeting the two sides discussed matters pertaining to developing Romanian-Jordanian economic cooperation, expanding and diversifying trade exchange between the two countries.

Maher Nashashibi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to Bucharest, was also present.

BULGARIAN METALLURGY MINISTER ARRIVES 24 MAR

AU241749Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 24 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Stamen Stamenov, minister of metallurgy and mineral resources of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, today arrived in our country at the invitation of the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology.

POLAND, ROMANIA SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL IN BUCHAREST

LD290001Y Warsaw PAP in English 1810 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 28 March PAP--A protocol on trade and payment in 1978 has been signed by Poland and Romania in Bucharest. The protocol envisages a 14 per cent growth of trade between the two countries, as compared to the 1977 protocol. Under the agreement Poland's exports to Romania will include machine tools, ships' engines, mining machines and equipment, building and road building machines, shipping equipment, textile machines, crop-dusting planes, coal, sulphur, medicines, dyes, sports articles, and the like.

Romania will deliver to Poland machine tools, building and agricultural machines, drilling equipment, electric locomotives, cars, oil and chemical products, certain (?foodstuffs), and other products. The sides will also exchange goods manufactured under specialization agreements (rolled products, non-ferrous metals, paper articles) and many-year co-production agreements (engineering and chemical industry products). The share of these products will amount to 30 per cent of the overall trade.

The protocol was signed by Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Poland's vice-minister of foreign trade and shipping, and by Romania's vice-minister of foreign trade and international cooperation in economy, Ion Stoian.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE 'DECISION' ON WORKING PEOPLE'S PROPOSALS

AU281042Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0918 GMT 28 Mar 78 AU

["Decision of the CC of RCP Concerning the Activity of Solving the Proposals, Intimations, Complaints and Applications of Working People"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/3/1978--The document released in Bucharest under the above heading sets out from the idea that the solving of the letters, proposals and intimations of the working people as also the good organization of audiences are important ways of systematic and multilateral consultation of the masses, of open manifestation of the opinion of all working people, irrespective of nationality, of direct participation of the working people in running state and public affairs, a strong expression of assertion of such rights and freedoms sanctioned by the constitution, of steady development and deepening of socialist democracy.

According to the decision of the CC of the RCP, for continually improving the activity of the party and state bodies in this domain, the entire activity of examining and solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications of the working people will be carried on under the direct guidance of party bodies and organizations.

The working people have the right to turn to the party and state bodies, to the socialist units and public organizations with any question of personal or general interest.

The party and state bodies, mass and public organizations, the economic units and socio-cultural establishments are obliged to examine and clarify all problems notified by citizens through letters or at audiences and are responsible for solving them with principledness and high promptness.

The working people's letters will be solved by the direct investigation of the situation, on the spot.

The first secretaries of the county, municipal and town party committees, the secretaries of the party organizations, the ministers, the executives of enterprises, institutions and public organizations are responsible for the objectiveness of the investigations, for the thoroughness and correctness of the conclusions drawn and for the legality of the measures established, for the operativeness and exactness of answers given to citizens.

No person who addressed, with good will, oral or written intimations to the party, state or public bodies and organizations, can in any way be held responsible for this. Any act of persecution of the persons who made such intimations is forbidden, measures being taken for punishing those guilty of such practices which run counter the party rules and the country's laws. Punishment is also applicable, according to the law, to those who defame or calumniate a person in letters and audiences.

The decision fixes between 20 and 30 days for the examination and solving of proposals, intimations and complaints as also for communicating replies to citizens. They can be prolonged by maximum 30 days for the letters with special character which require long investigation.

The decision establishes in details the attributions and responsibilities incumbent on the executives of economic and social units and on party, state and public bodies and organizations in the respective domain. A special chapter of the decision stipulates the attributions and responsibilities of the central party and state bodies. This section of the document shows among others that monthly reports shall be presented in the executive bureau of the executive boards of ministries, while the executive boards of the ministries and the other central bodies shall analyse twice a year the activity of solving the problems raised in letters and during audiences.

The ministers and other executives of the central institution shall receive in audience every week. [as received] The central bodies of state administration shall inform twice a year the Council of Ministers of the main conclusions drawn from the examination and solving of the working people's proposals, intimations, complaints and applications. The Council of Ministers shall analyse twice a year, the way the proposals, complaints and intimations were solved following the reports it received from the central bodies of state administration, and shall report twice a year to the State Council on the conclusions drawn, on the measures taken and the measures further required.

The first deputy prime ministers and the deputy prime ministers shall receive citizens in audience twice a month at the government. A commission shall be set up under the State Council to analyse twice a year the activity of solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications the working people sent to the State Council and shall report on it to the State Council. Each secretary of the Central Committee shall receive citizens in audience twice a month at the Central Committee of the RCP.

The letter and audience section of the CC of the RCP shall secure daily audience for citizens, shall send to counties every month groups of party activists, of functionaries of public and mass organizations, experts of ministries and other central institutions with the task of checking on the spot the proposals and intimations sent to the party leadership. Likewise, this section shall work out weekly synthetic reports on the contents of the letters, of the problems raised during audiences, in order to inform the party leadership.

The other sections of the CC of the RCP also have the obligation to directly solve the proposals and intimations concerning their domain of activity sent to the party leadership.

The Central Party Collegium is responsible for the activity of solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications the working people sent to the Central Committee of the RCP, systematically controls the way in which the party and state bodies and organizations, mass and public organizations, the managements of the socialist units apply the party and state decisions in this domain, and reports to the Secretariat of the CC of the RCP four times a year on findings and on the conclusions drawn.

The activity of solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications the working people sent to the party leadership, as also the problems raised by the citizens during audiences shall be analysed four times a year by the Secretariat of the CC of the RCP and twice a year by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

The Central Committee of the RCP shall debate every year the way in which the party bodies and organizations, the state and public bodies have solved the problems raised by the working people in letters and during audiences, as also the conclusions drawn from them and shall establish measures for improving the activity in this domain.

LUMEA ARTICLE ON RENOUNCING FORCE IN INTERSTATE RELATIONS

AU251548Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 25 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/3/1978--Expressing its anxiety at the menace the use or threat with force represents for the fate of mankind, the Romanian LUMEA foreign affairs weekly notes in its latest issue that, unfortunately, a revival of some negative phenomena was to be noticed in international life, as an expression of the policy of strength. For the first time after the second world war--the review stresses--the struggle has intensified for a new redivision of the world, of zones of influence, which is conducive to new conflicts and wars, to serious dangers for peace, the danger of a new world war included.

In the light of these findings--the above-mentioned publication opines--the necessity highly topically arises as well as the possibility of translating into life the imperative of renouncing force and threat with force in international life. Within such coordinates Romania acts, within her policy of peace and cooperation with all states, for eliminating force--under all its forms--from the international life.

Romania's action is part and parcel of her broad contribution to entrenching in international life the principles of full equality in rights, national independence and sovereignty in non-interference in home affairs which together with the principle of non-resorting to force and threat with force make up a unitary entity, to the process of building up a new international economic and political order. Engineering such a new order is--according to [the] Romanian stand--a determining factor in developing the entire civilization of contemporary world, in actually ensuring a lasting peace in the world. Concurrently, Romania puts an outstanding emphasis on the urgent necessity of taking new, firm steps in the juridical, political, military, economic and cultural fields, meant to lead to doing away with force and threat with force in the policy of all states--a primordial prerequisite for building a lasting peace and for warranting the security of each and every nation.

With the aim of ensuring the most adequate juridical framework for implementing the principle of non-resorting to force and to the threat with force, by establishing most accurate obligations and corresponding guarantees, new juridical instruments must be adopted. The proposal of passing to the elaboration of a universal treaty on non-resorting to force and to the threat with force, brought to the fore by the U.S.S.R. at the 31st session of the U.N. General Assembly (1976) to which Romania joined as cosponsor--setting up with this aim a special committee for strengthening the efficiency of this principle at the 32nd General Assembly session--is an important stride forward along this line. [sentence as received] In the same context are also the proposals made by Romania at C.S.C.E of giving a commitment-taking juridical form to the obligation provided for in the final act of non-resorting to using force and the threat with force, by concluding bilateral and multilateral instruments among European states apt to include clarifications and additions, corresponding to the concrete situation on the continent.

The review considers that the unflinching application of the principle of non-resorting to force and to threat with force is the core of the new concept of security, adequate to the exigencies of contemporary international life, to the peoples' interests. The systems of international security in the past laid on force, a fact which found its expression in military alliances, in the policy of balance of forces promoted by the great powers.

Setting up military blocs on the European continent meant the resumption of the traditional pattern of security. But the security systems based on military alliances proved to be shortlived. In the conditions of the contemporary world in which there are objective possibilities of putting an end to using force in interstate relations, it is imperiously necessary for a new concept of international security to be adopted, of a nature effectively to ensure the elimination of any threat from outside against the peoples' peaceful life.

According to Romania's outlook, such a new concept would account for the following constitutive elements: firm pledges from all states of non-resorting to force and threat with force; concrete measures conducive to excluding force from interstate relations; full guarantees for all states of being protected against any act of aggression. On such a basis the European security was generally conceived in the C.S.C.E. final act, at the same time correlating it with the development of a broad cooperation in all fields of activity.

A corollary necessary for banning resorting to force and to threat with force is the obligation of all states of settling the divergencies between them exclusively by peaceful means. Therefore, this obligation--provided for in the U.N. Charter--also represents a fundamental principle of international law.

The evolution of the international life after the second world war--the Romanian weekly goes on--often proved the lack of will of the states implied in conflicts and states of tension, of consistently resorting and applying the methods existing in this field, in exchange resorting to force or threat with force.

At the same time, the same evolution has proved that whenever the parties involved in the conflict resorted to methods of peaceful settlement, first and foremost to direct negotiations, some of the most complex litigious problems have found lasting solutions. In increasing the efficiency of the methods of peacefully solving the litigious problems, an important part is played by the United Nations' organization, to which the Charter has entrusted an essential mission in this respect. Taking into account the necessity of strengthening this mission, Romania--in the document concerning the improvement and democratization of the U.S. activity--proposed the setting up of a permanent commission of the General Assembly, which should fulfill mediation, good will missions and conciliation; speeding up the process of codifying the principles and norms concerning the peaceful regulation of the litigious problems, meant to ensure the efficient functioning of the methods used to this effect. It is a positive fact that these problems are debated within this year's session of the special committee for the U.N. Charter and a growing role of the U.N.

As long as the arms race continuously intensifies, the concentration of arms and military effectives grow in various parts of the world, especially in Europe, the peoples' peace and security, their defense against aggressions cannot be ensured. The very full and consistent implementation of the principle of non-resorting to force and to the threat with force imposes the elimination of means used with this aim in view.

The heightened frequency of the economic pressures, especially against the less-developed states, affecting their sovereignty over their natural resources, their economic life generally, brings to the fore the necessity of including this aspect within the measures necessary for inculcating the principle of non-resorting to force in international life. Thus the pertinent international instruments should consecrate the states' obligation of non-resorting to economic pressures in order to compel another state with the aim of obtaining the latter's subordination in exercising its sovereign rights. Concurrently, the promotion of new equitable international economic order relying on the fundamental principles of the international law constitutes the most efficient modality for doing away with such practices.

Taking into account the strong influence exerted by the psychological factors on resorting to force and threat with force, all states should take adequate measures which make effective the banning of war propaganda, hate-mongering between countries, any forms of propaganda in favour of force.

At the same time--the review writes--the measures for the absolute and universal fulfillment of the principle of non-resorting to force or threat with force, for ensuring international security, exclusive utilization of peaceful means in solving divergencies between states and accomplishment of disarmament must be integrated with the efforts for building a new international economic and political order.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-U.S. SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM--A Romanian-U.S. symposium on the theory of operators [teoria operatorilor] and its applications in physics and modern technology was held in Iasi under the aegis of the National Council for Science and Technology and the U.S. National Science Foundation. "On the basis of existing bilateral agreements, the symposium also established guidelines for future cooperation between Romanian and U.S. scientists in this field." [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 24 Mar 78 AU]

ART EXHIBITION IN CLEVELAND--An exhibition of Romanian contemporary painting opened in the U.S. city of Cleveland. Cleveland's mayor, cultural figures, journalists, U.S. citizens of Romanian origin living in Cleveland as well as "representatives of the State Department and of the Romanian Embassy in Washington" were present. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 25 Mar 78 AU]

TANJUG ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S LATIN AMERICAN, AFRICAN TRIP

LD282040Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Washington, March 28 (TANJUG)--U.S. President Carter today started the second stage of his world tour--the visits to Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria and Liberia. This is Carter's first visit to Latin American countries and the first official visit of a U.S. president to African countries south of Sahara.

Although the U.S. has no major issues to discuss in any of these countries, in Washington political quarters it is believed that Carter wants to place these visits considerably above bilateral frameworks and that he will endeavour to make them reflect broader U.S. interests in both Latin America and Africa.

Since most of the countries he is going to visit are non-aligned and developing countries, Carter will necessarily have to discuss the economic problems of the world today, especially the North-South ones.

FOREIGN SECRETARY MINIC VISITS USSR, MEETS BREZHNEV

For Moscow Domestic Service and TASS reports as well as Belgrade TANJUG reportage on the visit to the Soviet Union by Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milos Minic, including reports on his talks with Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, see the East Europe section of the 29 March and subsequent issues of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

MINIC DISCUSSES FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN BOOK ON DISARMAMENT

LD281218Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0820 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Part three of report on the foreword written by Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, for the book entitled "Disarmament--the Problem of the Modern World"]

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, believes that the opening of the process of disarmament is the most fundamental condition required to preserve peace and consolidate security in the world. In opting for an active involvement in the solution of this acute problem, a problem which has beset the present-day world for decades, Yugoslavia proceeds from this assessment: "Peace has not been insured, and the outbreak of a new world war, which would inevitably be a nuclear war, cannot be ruled out. However, war is not inevitable if all the countries and peoples and all peace-loving, democratic and progressive forces of the world unite in the struggle for a solution to the international problems which cause tension in international relations and dangerous conflicts among countries, and join particularly in the struggle to halt the arms race and for general disarmament under strict international control...."

According to the federal secretary for foreign affairs, "the struggle for disarmament cannot be conducted separately from the struggle for the solution of other very important problems. The struggle for disarmament has no prospect for success unless the relaxation of international tension advances at the same time and unless disarmament extends to all regions of the world and all areas of international relations....

There is no disarmament without detente and there is no enhancement of the process of detente unless the arms race is stopped and the process of disarmament ushered in."

"The consolidation of the process of the relaxation of international tension," Milos Minic notes, "is possible only with the solution of all current international problems." This refers primarily to the solution of the present-day crisis, to the opening of the process of general disarmament, to the solution of acute international problems and primarily to the elimination of the widening gap between the developed and developing countries. The federal secretary for foreign affairs also points out the importance of developing peaceful, equal, political, economic, cultural and other cooperation between countries on the basis of the principles of active peaceful coexistence, regardless of differences or similarities of social, economic and political systems. "Only under these conditions is there any chance for the success of the struggle for disarmament or for the world to gradually be led to general disarmament."

Timely Action

"The emergence of the nonalined movement on the world stage and its consolidation and development into one of the most important international factors, one which already has an essential influence on the development of international relations, was and is of historic significance for the preservation of peace and for the establishment of new, equal international relations. The nonalined movement has prevented the division of the world into antagonistic blocs and has become one of the most essential factors for maintaining relative stability and preserving peace in the world today, a world assailed by deep contradictions and divergences...."

"...From the very start, the problem of disarmament has been in the focus of attention of nonalined countries. The overcoming of difficulties in their solution and in starting a genuine process of complete and lasting disarmament accompanied by appropriate international control has been one of the main preoccupations of the nonalined movement since its emergence and of the definition of its political platform...." As early as the 15th session of the UN General Assembly, a full 17 years ago, 12 Afro-Asian countries and Yugoslavia submitted a resolution which contained the essential elements of the positive platform for further work on the solution of the problem of disarmament.

The nonalined countries always tried through specific proposals to contribute to curbing the armament race. At all their summits, starting with the Belgrade summit in 1961 and up to the fifth conference in Colombo, as well as at other meetings, the problems of disarmament have been one of the most important items on their agenda.

At Colombo, following a proposal by President Tito, the fifth nonalined conference opted to convene a special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. On the basis of this decision, at the 31st session of the UN General Assembly, the nonalined countries submitted a proposal to convene a special session on disarmament, which was accepted. Finally, after persistent efforts by nonalined countries to overcome all the obstacles, this special session crowned the efforts which they had been making since their first conference in Belgrade. The decision to convene a special session has been assessed by the broadest international community as an indispensable and timely action which expresses the resolve of the international community quickly and urgently to take concrete measures to halt the arms race and to start a process in the direction of general and complete disarmament under efficient international control.

Yugoslavia constantly stresses the need for all countries to be actively involved in the solution of the disarmament problem. Since the formation of the movement of nonalined countries and their involvement in the solution of the problem of disarmament, Yugoslavia has developed its activity in this area in close cooperation with other members of the nonalined movement.

"It can be stated with justification," Milos Minic concludes, "that the nonalined countries movement has made a very great contribution to the establishment of appropriate conditions, both to start the process of negotiations on disarmament in general and to adopt concrete partial disarmament measures."

CULAFIC DISCUSSES NUCLEAR ENERGY WITH ROMANIA'S OPREA

LD282044Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1732 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 28 (TANJUG)--Vice-President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Dobroslav Culafic and First Deputy Chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers Gheorghe Oprea, now on an official visit to Yugoslavia, today exchanged views on the two countries' bilateral relations, especially on the development of economic relations. A special stress was laid on co-operation in the field of nuclear energy. It is a common assessment that there exist the need, wide possibilities and interest of both sides in the further successful development of cooperation in this field. It was especially pointed out that these possibilities are considerable in the preparation and construction of nuclear power stations and their fitting in power generation systems, production of equipment for nuclear power stations and installations, and the like.

It was agreed that the two countries' competent organs define concrete forms and ways of realizing cooperation in some fields and that a special protocol on this be signed soon. It was noted that the two countries have identical or very similar views on international questions of the application and utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. It is a common assessment that the policy of nuclear technology exporters, as regards restrictions on the transfer of nuclear technology, essentially leads to the widening of the gap between the developed and developing countries. Ecological problems which may arise at the construction of a large number of nuclear power stations on the Danube in the period to come were especially discussed. Dobroslav Culafic informed Gheorghe Oprea on Yugoslav actions in the international sphere, within the framework of the non-aligned and developing countries, in the field of nuclear energy.

MESIHOVIC IN SARAJEVO VIEWS ECONOMIC, CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS

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[Excerpts] Sarajevo--Through the intensive activity of the working class and all working people led by the League of Communists, major results were achieved in past period in the development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relation in material and social development and in the implementation of economic stabilization, as well as at the international level, through the affirmation of our nonalined policy and the principle of independence and the struggle for peace.

This, among other things, was stated by Munir Mesihovic, member of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, while speaking today in Sarajevo to the workers of Svjetlost, one of the largest publishing houses in Yugoslavia. He spoke on the subject of "Topical Issues of the Development of Socialist Self-Managing Socioeconomic Relations in the Light of the Preparations for the League of Communists Congresses".

In Munir Mesihovic's assessment, in the period between the 10th and 11th congresses significant results were achieved in the sphere of policy concerning agreed-on material and social development and the policy of economic stabilization. Social product and national income increased between 1974 and 1977 at an annual rate of about 5.9 percent, industrial production at a rate of 7.5 percent and agricultural production at the rate of 3.2 percent. The development of other activities was also on the ascent. Such a dynamic economic development made it possible to employ, in the period between 1974 and 1977, about 852,000 new workers, build 597,000 apartments--14 percent more than in the preceding period; in the social sector this increase was over 38 percent.

In the past period the personal and social standard of living increased by 24 percent. The structure of production was also considerably improved. The number of cars per 1,000 people increased in that period from 54 to 91; the number of radios from 176 to 221; the number of television sets from 121 to 175; of refrigerators from 148 to 210. Major results were also achieved in building new schools, children's nurseries, hospitals and other standard social facilities.

"As the vanguard of the working class, the League of Communists achieved great victories in the period between the two congresses by affirming new ideas and the practice of revolutionary action in the building of self-managing socialist society and by combating decisively the attempts at opposing this development which emerged either as technobureaucratic, dogmatic, anarcholiberalist, nationalistic, centralistic or in other forms."

Speaking about Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development last year, Munir Mesihovic said that that year was marked by considerable investment activity. Gross investments in capital goods increased by about 9.5 percent; at the end of last year nearly 29,000 projects with an estimated value of some 600 billion dinars were under construction. However, Mesihovic noted, such a broad front of investments did not always proceed from real possibilities and broad social interests but partly from narrow interests of individual organizations of associated labor, sociopolitical communities and regions. Nevertheless, he added, a smaller number of major investment projects under construction for activities of particular significance, the realization of which should contribute to the change in the economic structure and to a more harmonious and stable economic development, are employing nearly 50 percent of all the investments.

Since the 10th LCY Congress, over 270,000 workers employed abroad have returned home and the present number of people going abroad to work is only 10,000 annually. This, Mesihovic stressed, is a major success, and the significance of these and other results is all the greater as they were achieved under complex international economic trends. "Our efforts aimed at improving the country's position in the international exchange this year face growing difficulties stemming from the increasingly merciless efforts of the world's developed countries to shift their difficulties onto the weaker partners."

Munir Mesihovic stressed in particular that one of the priority tasks of the League of Communists, of associated labor and of all factors of society should be the strengthening of our country's position in the international exchange and the increase in exports as the fundamental factor for dynamic economic development and for reducing imports to the possibilities of the balance of payments.

Mesihovic said that the primary task which the League of Communists and all other subjective forces would be given in the next period--and this will also be stressed at the congresses--would be intensified broad sociopolitical activity and energetic and consistent measures for the further development of self-managing, socialist, socioeconomic relations in which associated labor would control all trends in the system of expanded reproduction as the real and fundamental creator of policy in this sphere.

Munir Mesihovic then spoke about culture and creative activity and stressed that it was well known that the League of Communists had never in this sphere made any claims to arbitrating on artistic directions and methods of manifesting creative spirit. The League of Communists has always been oriented toward the defense of genuine freedoms of creativity and their continuous deepening within the context of the development of the whole of society. In fact, he said, the League of Communists has always fought against what contradicts the genuine freedom of creativity in culture and against everything which represents an abuse of the principle of freedom of creativity and against attempts that are contrary to the principles of socialist humanism.

"The League of Communists fights for the affirmation and free manifestation of the cultures and of creative works by all nations and nationalities; this is also manifested in the orientation and practice of publishing activity. It goes without saying that this also refers to the present-day manifestations of national cultures and to their cultural heritage as well as to the need for comprehensive illustrations of genuine cultural values derived from tradition and in harmony with Marxism. At the same time this also means the need to present always, in the comprehensive illustration of the cultural heritage, that which is common in its progressive substance--that which contributes to the drawing closer together of the nations and nationalities, of their cultures and traditions, which contributes to the implementation of the ideas of equality and freedom and brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities. Parallel with that, the League of Communists, and hence all who work on formulating the implementation of the cultural policy in publishing activity and other cultural spheres, must always be decisive in their struggle against everything that distorts such views and such a practice, in particular in their opposition to all the phenomena of nationalism, chauvinism and unitarism which are contrary to the genuine interests of national cultures and their manifestation in the spirit of togetherness."

"Therefore, in publishing activity one of the basic requirements is that these principles of equality and togetherness of the cultures of the nation and nationalities be implemented consistently and continuously, both in planning and in programing, as part of our entire policy in the development of self-managing socialist society. In this our society as a whole and we in the publishing activity are wide open to the world, the variety and wealth of the creative work of other nations and nationalities, because we are a part of the total culture of mankind which manifests itself, despite restrictions and contradictions of today's world, continually as an unbroken chain and an ideal of implementing the humanism of man."

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